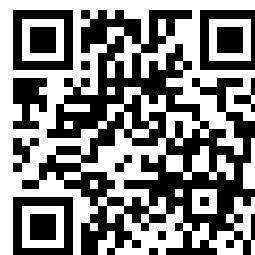


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*Baddesley Clinton, its manor,  
church, and hall, with some ...*

Henry Norris

Warwickshire  
4° 52











*Yours very faithfully  
Henry Norris.*

# Baddesley Clinton

3ts

## Manor, Church and Hall

With some Account of the  
**Family of Ferrers**  
from the Norman Conquest to the Present Day.

By the  
**Rev. Henry Morris**  
(OF TAMWORTH)



**London and Leamington**  
**Art and Book Company**  
mdcccxcvii

*Entered at Stationers' Hall*

100

**In Memoriam**



To the  
Cherished Memories of  
**Marmion Edward Ferrers**

(54 years Lord of the Manor of  
Baddesley Clinton)

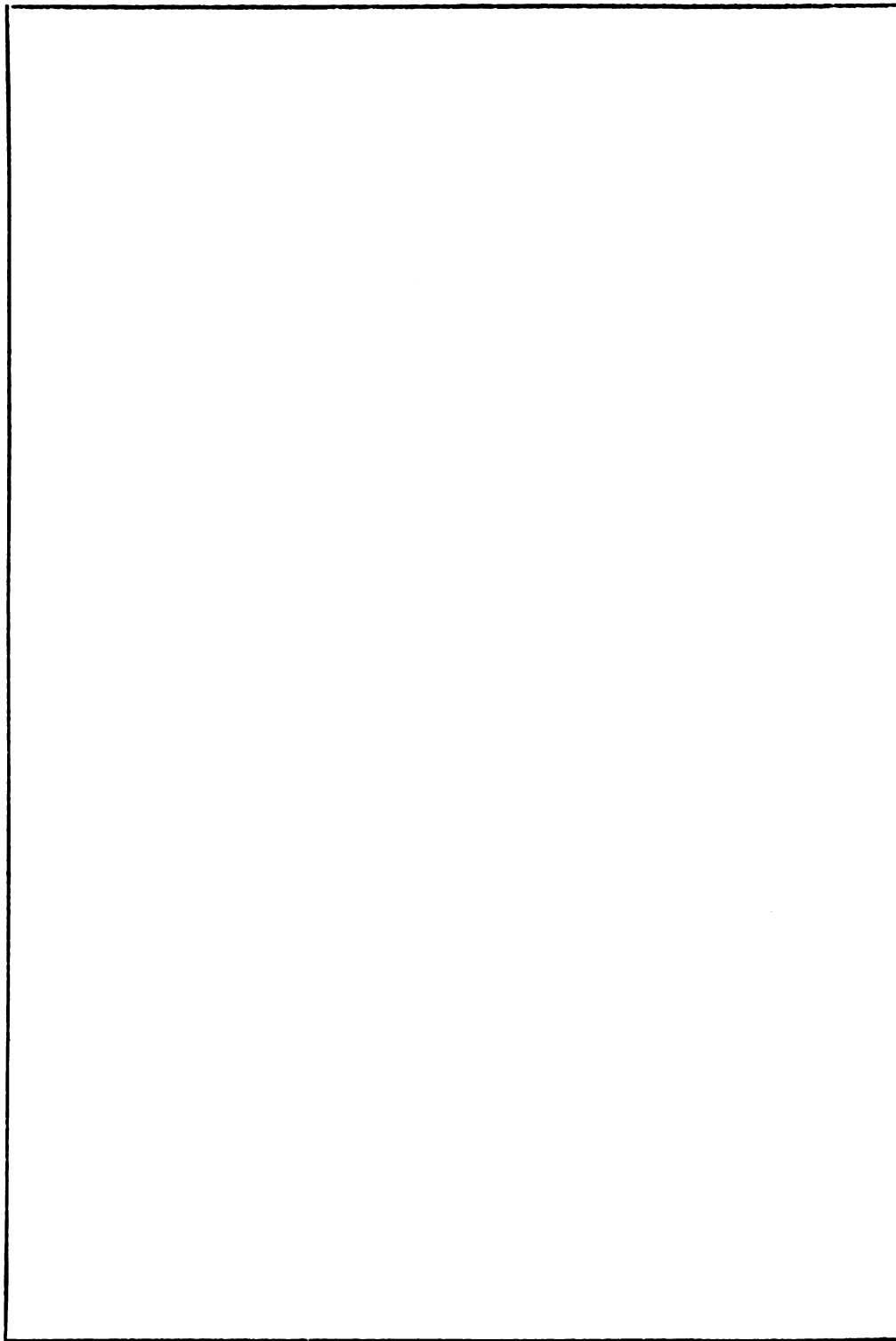
and

**Edward Heneage Dering**

(by whose generous sacrifice  
in anxious days  
these manor lands were safeguarded)

This Record  
of the  
History of their Venerable Home  
is reverently dedicated





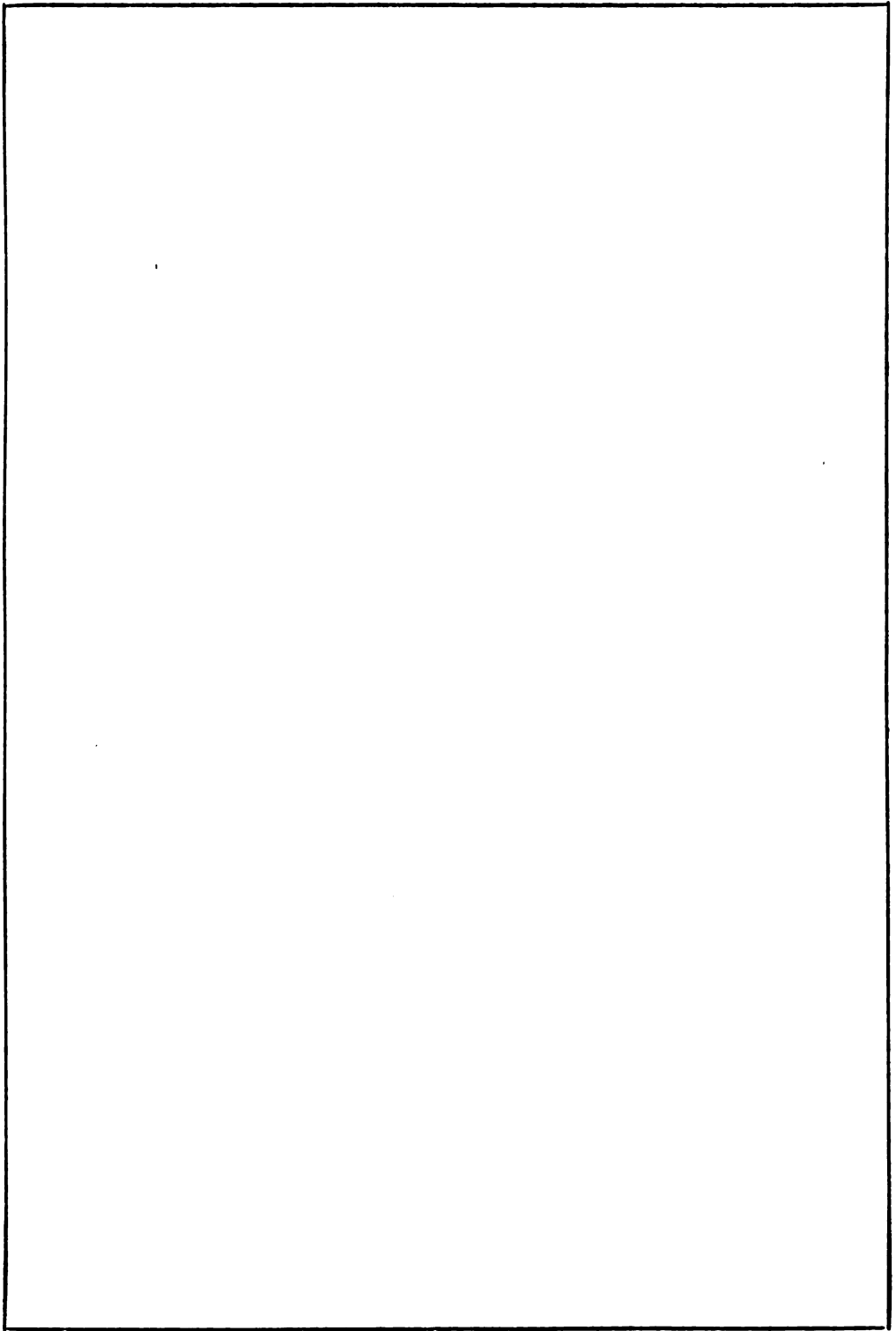
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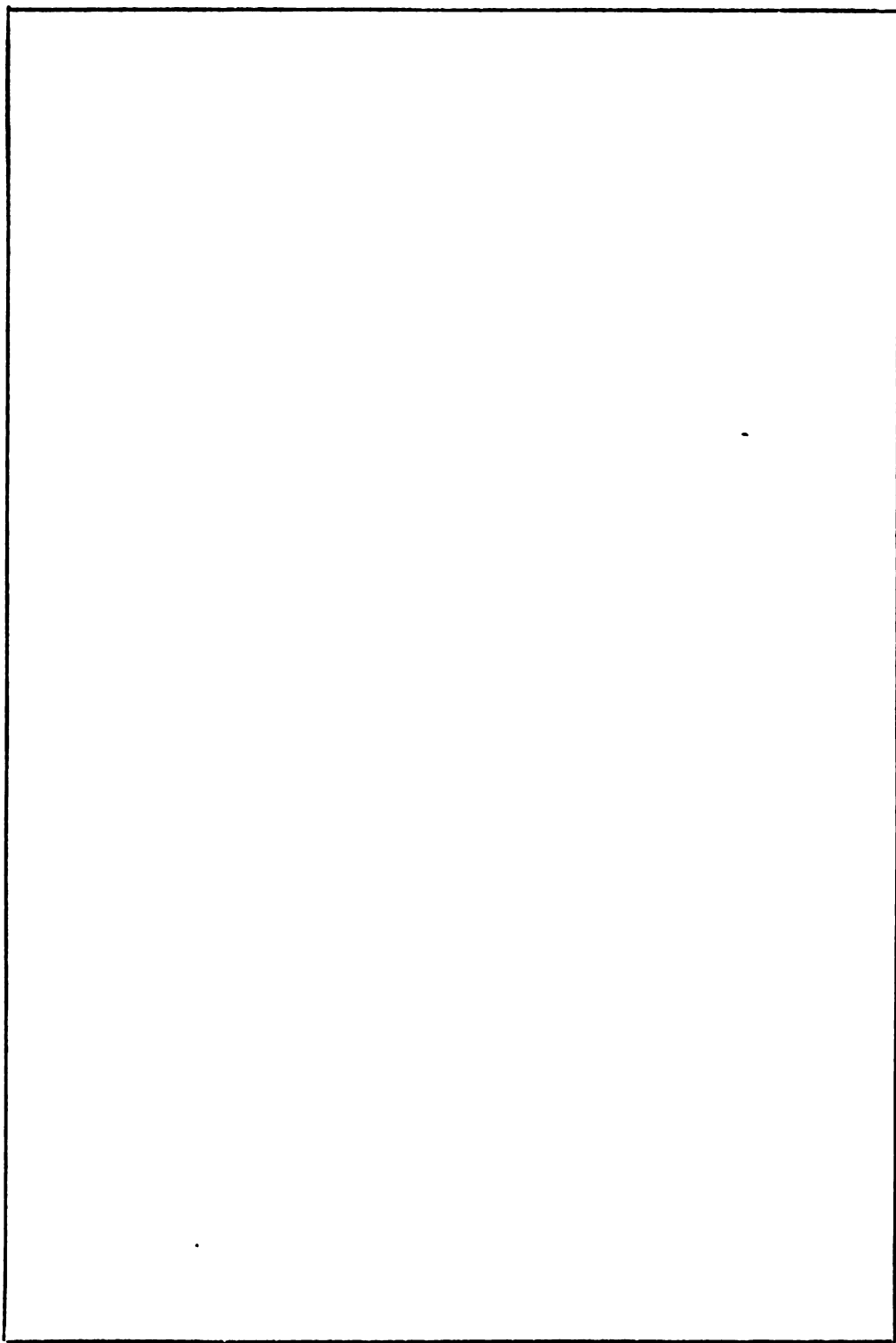
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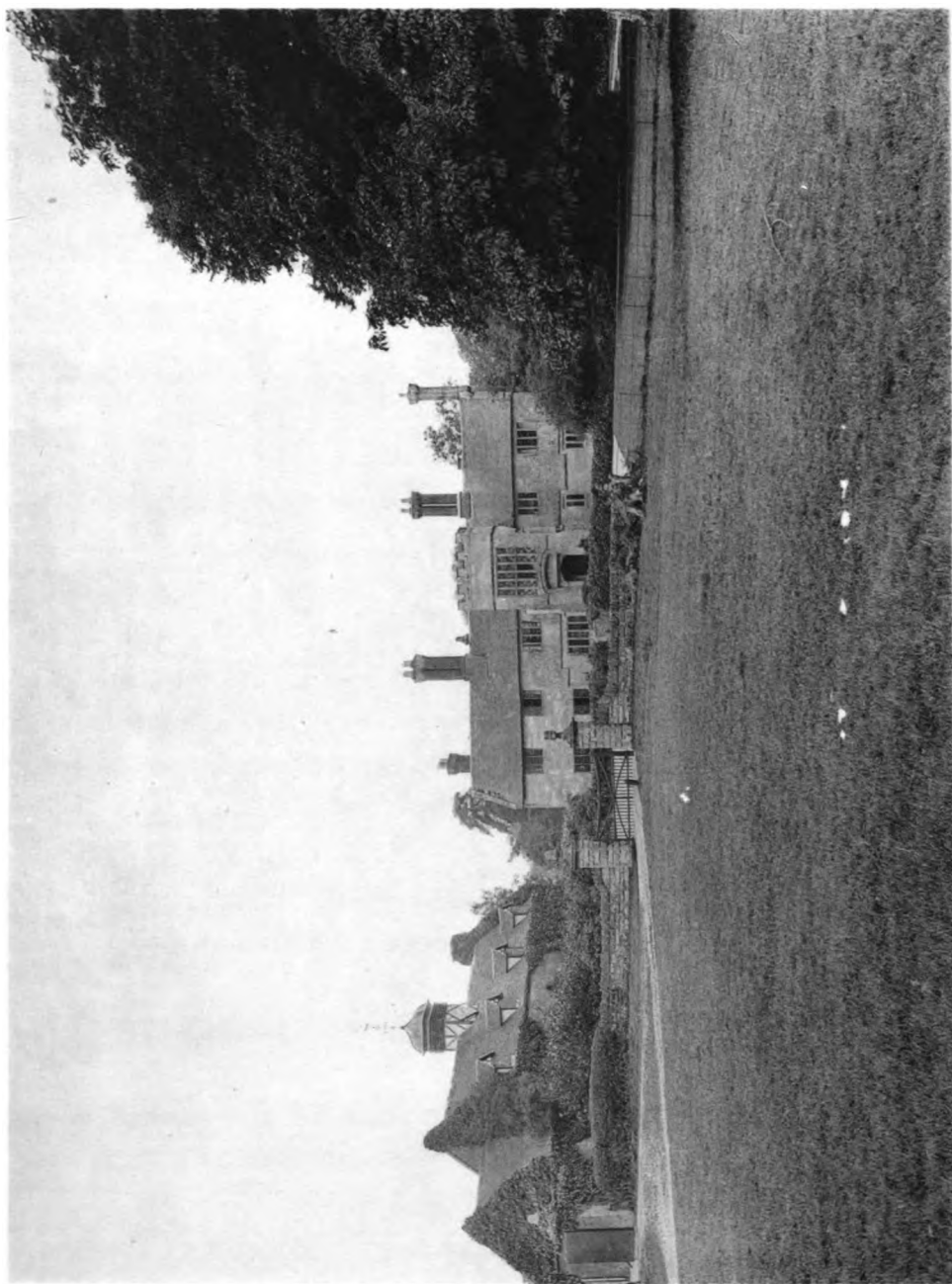
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*N.B.—The Rev. H. Norris desires to record here his grateful acknowledgments and thanks to Mr. J. H. Pickard (Hon. Secretary of the Photographic Survey of Warwickshire), for kindly granting the loan of his negatives, from which the greater number of the above illustrations have been printed.*







# Baddesley Clinton

## Its Manor, Church and Hall



### 1.—The Manor

**O**F the many ancient homesteads in Warwickshire, or indeed in the country at large, there are few if any that can lay claim to the amount of interest which attaches to Baddesley Clinton. For of this place it can be said that, for more than three centuries and a half, the same old house, with probably few alterations, has been the home of one family of Ferrers, father and son, in an unbroken line for thirteen generations. And beyond affording shelter to an ancient and honourable race Baddesley is singularly remarkable in this, that through all the years of peril and persecution the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton have never failed in their allegiance to the old faith, which flourishes there to-day as it did when Sir Edward Ferrers—the founder of this branch of the family—first became possessed of it in 1517.

In point of antiquity too Baddesley may be classed amongst the oldest of the manorial residences in the county, for it had a chequered history long before the days when the Ferrers became lords of it.

Its foundations were laid in the early ages, when the Saxon Badde, who gave it his name, made his home here in a "ley" or clearance in the forest of Arden; but when he lived there is no record to tell us.

In the days of the Confessor, according to the rhyming history of Henry Ferrers, Baddesley was held by Wrox, the same probably who gave his name to the adjoining manor of Wroxhall. In the days immediately preceding the Norman conquest it seems that one Leuvinus was possessed of it, but on the division of lands amongst the followers of the Conqueror Baddesley was given to Geoffrey de Wirce, together with the manor of Hanton. This Geoffrey de Wirce was a Norman knight, and a member of a family deriving its name from the territory called Guerche adjoining Anjou. He is presumed to have come over in the train of Alan Fergant, the eldest son of the duke of Brittany, and commander of the third part of the Conqueror's army, who was created for his services earl of Richmond. Geoffrey too was well rewarded for his share in the Conquest by a grant of the lands of Leuvinus, of which Hampton appears to have been the *caput*. They included however Baddesley, Knoll, Balsall, Nuthurst, Kindwaldesey, Diddington, and Chaddleswich in this neighbourhood, and other fair lands in a more remote district. And all these lands were taxed by him for the support of a favoured religious house in his own country, viz., the monastery of St. Nicholas at Angiers, which had been founded in 1020. Whether Geoffrey died childless or was dispossessed is not quite clear, but his lands reverted to the crown, and were bestowed upon Nigel d'Albini, and then passed to Roger his son, surnamed de Moubray.

Roger de Moubray is reputed to have been a very devout man, and amongst his benefactions were the lands of Balsall, which he gave to the Knights Templars. He enfeoffed the Ardens in the manor of Hampton, and bestowed the lands of Baddesley upon Walter de Bisege some time between 1100 and 1135.

From this date Baddesley has a clearly recorded history. The lands of Baddesley remained in the family of Bisege for four generations, but there is little that can be told of their history. Walter was succeeded by his son Ralph, and he by his son James, who by his wife

Matilda had a daughter and heiress Mazera, who carried the manor of Baddesley to Sir Thomas de Clinton of Coleshill by marriage in the middle of the thirteenth century.

There are but few records in existence of the days when the family of de Bisege held the manor, and none of them bear date. The oldest presumably of these deeds is a concession and confirmation by Radulphus de Bisege to Turstano de Bisege (possibly his son or brother) of one carucate of land in Baddesley, which Turstan had bought from Alanus, the son of Alexander de Ruchinton (Rowington). Radulphus also granted to Turstan and his heirs free ingress and egress in his wood called Haywde (Haywood), and a reasonable supply of wood for the reparation of his house and fences and for firing. For this grant Turstan was required to pay two shillings annually, twelve pence at the feast of St. Andrew and twelve pence on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula. Neither seal nor date appear, but it must be a record at latest of the early part of the thirteenth century. Amongst the witnesses were "Simone persona," Aitrop de Bisege, and William de Baddesley. Another grant remains whereby James de Bisege gave and confirmed to Robert Pope a certain "particel" of land in Baddesley near the way which is called "Longelone," for which he was to pay an annual rent of twelve pence; and for the confirmation and warrant seven shillings were given to the lord, and twelve pence to Matilda his wife; and the land thus acquired the said Robert was permitted to grant, sell, assign or dispose of to whomsoever he would save to any religious house—"exceptis domibus religiosorum." Thus originated the name of "Popeland," which the field retained for many centuries. In 1341 it was held by Thomas Cecily of Rowington, who on April 12 gave and confirmed it to Dom. Robert le Persones, *capellanus*, of Rowington, on payment of twelve pence annually to the lord of Baddesley.

From another deed we learn that James de Bisege granted



certain lands in Baddesley to Johanna de Baddesley, which she in turn granted to Petro Primerole de Clopton on payment annually of a pair of gloves—"unu' par cirothecar' de p'cio unius oboli." The witnesses to her deed were, many of them, men of note, and their names are worth recording:—"Dno Alano Lassuche, Dno Willo Lassuche, Dno Ven. Lassuche, Dno Will de Oddyngesel, Jacobo fil Thurstan de Byseg, Willo de Neuham, Ad Ledet, and Willo de Fren" (Frenousa). There is no date to this grant, but a large vesica-shaped seal still remains attached, bearing the charge of "an eagle displayed." It is evident that collateral branches of the family of de Bisege obtained lands and settled in Baddesley, since there are records of several of them; and there is reason to believe that one branch adopted the name of the place as their own. Gilbert Thurstan de Baddesley for example, who in all probability was of the family of Bisege, obtained a grant of land from James de Clinton some time between 1298 and 1312, consisting of Heyfield and other crofts situate under Heywood, and held them by tenure of a rose on the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist. These lands passed to his son Roger de Baddesley, and to his son John de Baddesley, *molendinarius*, who was living in Warwick in 1341, and devised his lands in Baddesley to Richard Godman. William de Baddesley the brother of Roger also held lands in Baddesley which he gave on the feast of the Holy Trinity, May 25, 1320, to Robert Purfere of Warwick, and his seal still remaining attached to the deed bears "an eagle, doubleheaded, displayed."

On Thursday March 25, 1322, James de Clinton confirmed to Robert le Purfere all the above lands, and the confirmation was renewed in the following year by Thomas "filius et heres Jacobi dni de Baddesley."

A deed of one Gilbertus de Bisege still remains in good preservation. It confirms to John de Bruly a certain *cultura* of land in

Baddesley called Kingscroft, lying above the Heyfield and between the lands which Richard Dolfin held and the lane called Longelone. This grant was made on the condition of an annual offering of a clove gilliflower on Christmas day, ("unu' clavu' gariofil ad natale D'ni.") It bears no date, but is probably of the thirteenth century, and certainly not later than the early years of the fourteenth. A large circular seal (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter) remains attached thereto, and is in good preservation. The centre bears a rude representation of a fleur-de-lys, and surrounding it is the legend—

### S'GILEBERTJ DE BISEGE.

Amongst the under-tenants in those days were several families of repute, *e.g.*, the Goodmans of Baddesley and Rowington. John Goodman of Baddesley left a daughter and heiress Juliana who was married to Roger Mayhow, whose son John entered upon his father's lands in Baddesley and was succeeded in them by his son John Mayow of Coventry, who gave the lands in Baddesley to William Anger of Coventry on May 26, 1411, and he to Robert Kent, *alias* Halughton, of Coventry in the same year. The transfer deeds of these and other lands in Baddesley to certain of the inhabitants of Coventry are especially interesting, since they bear many seals impressed with the curious merchant marks so common at that date.

In what year James de Bisege, the last of his line at Baddesley, died there is no record, but the manor evidently passed to the family of Clinton about the middle of the thirteenth century.

The family of Clinton derived their name from a lordship so denominated in the county of Oxford, near Woodstock, which is known at the present day as Glimpton. According to a manuscript in the Cottonian Library they descended from William de Villa Tancredi, chamberlain of Normandy, and Maud his wife, who was a daughter of William de Arches. The manor of Clinton was granted

to Renebald, the second son of this marriage, who had two sons Galfrid and William, the latter of whom held Clinton from his brother, who was chief justice of England and lord chamberlain and treasurer to King Henry the First. William's son Osbert possessed Coleshill and married Margeria, daughter of William the son of Hugh de Hatton, the founder of Wroxhall Priory, by which marriage a portion of the manor of Hatton came into his possession, whilst the remainder was divided between the canons of Studley and the nuns of Wroxhall. Osbert was succeeded by his son Osbert, who, on August 26, 1207 (9 John), obtained the right of a weekly market for Coleshill, and a two days fair to be held on the eve and the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. He married Elysant, who is recorded as his relict in 1232. The issue of this marriage was Sir Thomas de Clinton, knight, of Coleshill, who married Mazera, daughter and heiress of James and Matilda de Bisege, lord of Baddesley about the middle of the thirteenth century. In 1248 Thomas de Clinton owned a portion of the manor of Austrey, co. Warwick, as also the advowson of the church there. The issue of his marriage with Mazera were five sons: the eldest was Thomas of Amington, near Tamworth, whose son John was summoned as a baron February 6, 1298-9, and came into possession of Maxstoke by his marriage with Ida, eldest daughter and coheir of William de Odingsells of Olton. John, the second son of Sir Thomas, possessed Coleshill, and was one of the adherents of the barons who held Kenilworth against King Henry in 1266. His effigy may still be seen in Coleshill church, bearing on the shield "argent, on a chief azure, two fleurs-de-lys, or." Walter the third son was rector of Austrey in 1253, but probably died before 1270, since in that year his younger brother Osbert, who was lord of Austrey, gave the church there to the monks of Burton. One of the special features of that turbulent age was the frequency of trespass within the King's forest lands; and it is

interesting to note that in 1271 John de Clinton, whilst stopping at the Deanery in Tamworth, sent his brother Osbert and others into the neighbouring Hopwas Hay, a portion of the royal forest of Canoc, where they took two cheverells and carried them to the Deanery, and for which trespass they were duly presented. (Forest Pleas, Mich. 55 Hen. III.)

To James de Clinton the fifth and youngest son of Sir Thomas were apportioned the lands of his mother in Baddesley, subject however to the annual payment of one penny to his father and his heirs. He obtained lands also in Hatton and Beausale, which he gave to his nephew John de Clinton of Maxstoke some time before 1284, who subsequently granted them to William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

Thus James de Clinton was, in all probability, the first of his family that took up residence at Baddesley, though in what precise year he did so there is no evidence to show. It was evidently before 1305, since in that year he held the advowson and presented to the church. This is the earliest definite record of such presentation when in 1305 William le Archer was presented by him; but there is some probability that either he or his father had previously presented John Horgilun (or Burgoylun) to the Rectory. This John was assuredly rector of Baddesley and was a witness to a grant of land made to James de Clinton by Matilda Ledet. The grant unfortunately bears no date, but there is a strong presumption that it was made before 1305.

A large number of deeds of grant and transfers of lands in Baddesley in his days still remain in good preservation, but there is little of note to be found in most of them beyond the names of those to whom they were granted, the names of the witnesses, and the names of the fields, which latter in many cases are retained to the present day. Incidental references and allusions are however to be met with here and there which throw light on general and local

history and the customs of the period. For example, on Thursday, July 3, 1315 (8 Edw. II.), James de Clinton granted to Adam Gamel de Chaddleswich half an acre of land in his waste at Baddesley *in le Mesmoria*, which land is said to have extended *usque ad vastu' quond' Templar'*. Now the manor adjoining Baddesley on the north is that of Temple Balsall, and it was but three years previous to the date of this grant that the lands of Balsall passed into the king's hands, when the Order of Knights Templars was suppressed in 1312.

The precise date of the death of James de Clinton cannot be determined. He was living March 25, 1322, when he confirmed a grant of lands to Robert Purfere of Warwick, but on July 11, 1323, a further confirmation of the same lands was granted by Thomas, son and heir of James de Clinton, so that James had evidently deceased some time between the aforementioned dates. His relict Cecilia survived him for many years. In 1326 she granted certain lands which she held in dower to Thomas Atteforde de Chaddleswich; and she outlived also her son Thomas, since it is on record that a grant was made on March 25, 1336, by "Scissil r'lict Jacobi de Clinton, et Petronilla r'lict Thome de Clinton." Of what families Cecilia and Petronilla were members no record has been found.

Amongst the notable families settled in Baddesley in those days was a branch of the Chetwynds, but it is not easy to assign them their place in the family pedigree. The earliest record that has been discovered concerning them is a grant of August 20, 1329, whereby Sarra, relict of William de Wolfreton of Warwick, gave a messuage and all her lands in Baddesley to Isabella de Chetewynde and Roger her son. On November 9 in the same year Thomas de Clinton gave and confirmed to Isabella, the widow of John de Chetewynde, and Roger her son twenty-one acres of land in his park at Baddesley, and other three acres towards Kingswood. This Roger was subsequently a knight, and appears to have died before 1356, when

Philip is named as his son and heir. Philip's name appears again in 1360, and in February, 1360-1, his brother John is described as the son and heir of Sir Roger. On November 11, 1356, Philip as the son and heir of Roger granted to John de Weston and others the twenty-one acres in Baddesley referred to above, but in all probability to the use of his brother, since on February 7, 1360, they were devised by John to William de Rodye of Warwick. On October 8, 1360, Richard Godman gave to Philip Chetewynde a messuage with fields and pastures in Baddesley, and these the latter conferred on William Rodye three days later. The family of Chetwynd appear to have had no further connection with Baddesley, but the fields which they held in the early days of the fourteenth century bear their name at the present day.

Another family holding a prominent position in Baddesley in the early part of the fourteenth century was that of de Stoke, Stokes or Estokes. In a deed without date but early in the century James de Clinton gave and confirmed to Thomas, son of Thomas de Stoke, "*una' placeam terre cum pertinen' in t'rio de Badisley qm Roger de Scharinbrok quondam tenuit,*" which lands were granted to him to hold freely or to dispose of "*exceptis domibus religiosorum et judaismo.*" On March 25, 1318, James de Clinton granted to Thomas de Stoke of Baddesley the fields denominated Blakefield and Lindhurst, which grant was attested by Dns Johannes de Bischopesdone,\* militis, Hen. de Sydenhale, John de Nafford, Dns de Dereford, Rob' le Mareschal de Lapworth, and others.

In March 1337 Petronilla the relict of Thomas de Clinton made a

\* Sir John de Bishopsdon, knight, obtained Bushwood in the adjoining parish of Lapworth from Henry de Brandeston in 1320 (14 Edw. II.) His granddaughter Alice, daughter and heir of his eldest son Roger de Bishopsdon, became the wife of Walter de Clodshale of Saltley, who founded a chantry in the church of St. Martin in Birmingham in 1330, and their son Richard de Clodshale subsequently founded a second chantry in the same church.

grant to Thomas de Stoke of Baddesley of certain lands in the Brode mede, which she held in dower, together with other lands and tenements within the manor; and on Sunday, July 4, 1339 (13 Edw. III.), Thomas de Stoke made a grant of lands and rents in Baddesley to Amicia le Botilere and John her son and his heirs, which lands included Rowleymoor and Pappleycroft.

It was in this year also (*viz.* on Monday, May 24, 1339,) that a notable conveyance of land was made to Thomas de Stoke of Baddesley Clynton, John Waleys of Swethelond, and Agnes his wife by John de Longeeye, *capellanus*. John de Longeeye acknowledged that he had been enfeoffed by Thomas de Stoke in the lands, which he now re-conveyed to him; and there is some probability that Agnes Waleys was the daughter and heiress of Stoke. The grant is especially interesting as providing a record of the names of many of the fields, which names they bear at the present day. The lands included Gorebrode, Brodemedewe, Deleyesheyfeld, Lydezatefeld, Rysenebruggefild, Moldefeld, Longenewlond, Newelond with its barn, Rowleyemor and portions of Blakefeld and Lurkereslond. A reversion failing heirs to John and Agnes was granted to Thomas son of Nicholas Wace and Margaret his wife (who was the daughter of Oliver Waleys) and their heirs, and failing such then the lands were to revert to the right heirs of Agnes. And over and above the preceding lands which John de Longeye declared he had received from Thomas de Stoke, he conveyed also to Thomas and John and Agnes a field called Morecroft, which Cecilia, some time wife of James de Clinton, had held of him for the term of her life, and which at her death had reverted to him. Similar reversions were provided for, but the condition attached to this grant was that they should pay four marks annually to the incumbents of the parish church at Baddesley for the support of a certain chapel in the church to the honour and praise of our Lady, and that the said incumbents should celebrate for the welfare of the souls of the

aforesaid Thomas and Isabella his wife, their ancestors and heirs, and the souls of all the parishioners of Baddesley. The witnesses to this grant were Hugo de Brandeston, John de Middelmor, Thomas de la Rynere, John de Wodesate, Ric. Godmon, Joh. Godman, Rog. de Querundon and others.

Thomas de Clinton, as the previous records show, succeeded his father in the lordship of Baddesley about 1323, but did not long possess it, since he was dead on March 25, 1336. He left a widow Petronilla and three children, Leonard his son and heir, and two daughters Johanna and Petronilla. Amongst the grants of his days there is one of especial interest and importance which in subsequent years gave rise to some discussion. This was his grant in 1329 to Galfrid (de Stoneley) rector of the church at Baddesley of three fields of arable land together with an adjoining meadow. It has been presumed that these lands were therefore glebe or church lands, but the deed makes it evidently clear that the grant was purely personal, since the lands were given "*totam vitam ipsius Galfridi.*"

Leonard de Clinton must have been very young when his father died, for he was under age in 1346, and he died before 1349, so that his name has been generally omitted from the record of the lords of Baddesley. With him however the line of de Clinton ceased at Baddesley, to which they had given their name, and the manor passed into the hands of his sisters.

Before however continuing the history of the manor it may not be altogether out of place to remark here that the days of the de Clintons at Baddesley were troublous days for England, and the national excitement and anxiety must have deeply moved the district surrounding Baddesley. The castles of Warwick and Kenilworth are each within a distance of eight miles from Baddesley, and in the reign of Edward II. (1307-1326) the former was occupied by Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whose daughter Isabel was the wife of



John de Clinton, brother of James of Baddesley ; whilst Kenilworth from 1293 was held by Thomas, earl of Lancaster and Leicester, grandson of king Henry the Third. These earls united with others in rebellion against the king, being provoked by the arrogance of his favourite, Piers de Gaveston, who had been created earl of Cornwall. The barons captured de Gaveston, and led him prisoner to Warwick Castle, where a council was held, and he was condemned to death. On Monday, June 20, 1312, he was led out to execution, and beheaded on Blacklow Hill near Guy's Cliff, where in modern days a cross has been erected to his memory. And it was not long after that king Edward himself was a prisoner in Kenilworth Castle, where he resigned the crown, and whence he was hurried away to Berkeley Castle, and brutally murdered on January 20, 1326-7.

From this time forward the history of Baddesley for nearly a century is so complicated and entangled that it has been no slight task to unravel it; and indeed there are points yet remaining which need further light to render them satisfactorily clear. The manor changed hands repeatedly, and although in the majority of instances some relationship existed between the successive possessors, yet there was little of direct heirship. When Leonard de Clinton died, the manor passed into the hands of his sisters Johanna and Petronilla, who were considerably his seniors in age. Johanna was the wife of John de Coningsby certainly as early as 1349, and her sister Petronilla was the wife of John Wodard of Solihull a few years later. In January 1354 a final concord was made between John Coningsby and John Wodard and his wife Petronilla, by which the latter conceded all their claim to the manor of Baddesley, for which John Coningsby gave them a hundred marks. Thus the lordship of Baddesley came into the sole possession of John Coningsby, but he must have established his claim at a much earlier date, since he held the advowson and presented in 1349 and again in 1353. Whether

John Coningsby had issue or not, Dugdale says is, unknown, but the *Visitation of Warwickshire* (1619) states that he had two sons William and Thomas, who both died without issue. That he had issue is certain, since on October 4, 1389, a release was granted at Baddesley by Thomas Coningsby, then of Sulby, "son of Johanna, wife of John Fouke of Baddesley," to John Walsall of Coventry of all the rights and reversions he had or might have in Baddesley during the term of the life of John Fouke and Johanna his wife. And Thomas was living in 1401, since on October 2 of that year he made a release of the manor and advowson to Robert Burdet. John Coningsby had long since died, for his relict was married to her second husband John Fouke of Dry Merston, co. Gloucester, in 1364, who presented to the church in that year, and again in 1381, and he was living at Baddesley as late as July 25, 1394. Nothing further is known concerning William and Thomas Coningsby, and in all probability they died without issue, as the *Visitation* relates. John Fouke had a daughter Margaret, the issue of his marriage with Johanna Coningsby, married to Richard Bushell, also of Dry Merston, but it is a matter of much uncertainty whether they ever possessed Baddesley, although Dugdale states it. Johanna lived to a good old age, and outlived her second husband, for she is described as a widow in the early days of 1408-9.

Baddesley however soon passed, for a time at least, out of the direct line, since in 18 Ric. II. (1394) John Fouke and his wife Johanna sold the entire manor together with the advowson of the church to Nicholas Dudley or Doddeley, who was a merchant of Coventry. The grant was made at "Baddisley Clynton die sabbati in festo Sci Jacobi anno regni regis Rici scdi post conquestum decimo octavo," and was witnessed by Oliver Burdet, John Godeman de Rowyngton, John Saunders, Walter Slye, John Bukmore and others. This was on Saturday July 25, 1394, and the extent of the manor was described as

consisting of "unu' mes', tres carrucatas t're, octo acras prati, ducentas acras bosci, viginti et sex solidat' et octo denarrat' annualis reddit' cu' omnibus aliis consuetudinibus," etc. It is somewhat difficult to say precisely what area is implied by this description, since the oxgang—eight of which constituted a carucate—though generally estimated at twenty-eight acres, is said to have been calculated at eighteen in some districts. Probably the larger number is implied here, and if so the land in demesne would consist of 880 acres. Nicholas Dudley thus became lord of the manor of Baddesley on July 25, 1394, which was the patronal feast-day of the parish. He did not however possess it long, but he presented to the church in 1396; and on the feast of St. George, 1398, he held his manor court at Baddesley, of which the record remains. In 1397 he was bailiff and in 1401 was elected mayor of Coventry, and in the year previous he disposed of his manor of Baddesley. On Tuesday June 29, 1400, the entire manor of Baddesley together with the advowson of its church were in the hands of feoffees, to whom Nicholas Doddeley had granted them, and on that day they constituted Nicholas Doddeley their attorney to deliver the same to Robert Burdet of Kyngeshull in the parish of Stonley, and Johanna his wife, Sir Thomas Burdet, knight, of Arwe, William Osbern of Assheby leger, and John Hankoks, *capellanus*, of Watford, or to one of them. This transfer was signed at Coventry, and on the same day at the same place the feoffees confirmed the grant to Robert Burdet and his wife Johanna and their heirs and assigns for ever. And the witnesses were Thomas Archer de Toneworth, John Broom de Lapworth, Simon Baylly de Rowynton, John Goodman de eadem villa, and Walter Goodman de Baddesley Clynton.

Thus the lordship of Baddesley and the advowson of its church passed into the hands of Robert Burdet and Johanna his wife in 1400; and on the 20th of November of that year Alice, daughter and heir of John Bannebury of Warwick, released and quitclaimed to them all the

lands in Baddesley which came to her after the death of her father. On June 3, 1401, Petronilla (de Clinton), sometime wife of John Wodard of Solihull and then a widow, released to Robert and Johanna all the right which she had or might have in the manor and advowson, which release was signed at Coventry "*die veneris px post fm Corpus Christi*" 2 Hen. IV. (June 3, 1401), and the witnesses were "Nich Dudley t'nc major Civit. Coventry, Willo Bowdy & Thoma Marchull t'nc Ballis ejusd'm Civit, Joh. Percy t'nc mag'ro Gilde s'ce Trinitat' ejusd'm Civitat, Laur' Trymenel cl'ico & aliis." And a similar release to Robert and Johanna was sealed by "*Edmundus, filius et heres quondam Joh'is Wodard de P'ochia de Solihull & Petronilla ux'is sue,*" and testified to by the same witnesses on the same day.

And here in order to understand the disputes that arose in future years it will be necessary to give as clear an exposition as may be possible without the aid of a pedigree, of the connections that existed between the several families that subsequently held or claimed the manor of Baddesley.

Margaret de Watford, a daughter and coheir of Edmund de Watford, had two husbands. Her first husband was Robert Craunford of Ashby St. Legers, a member of an old family that held lands in Ashby in the time of King John. By this marriage they had a daughter and sole heiress Emma Craunford, who became the wife of John de Catesby of Lodbrook, and thus the Ashby lands came into possession of the Catesbys. The issue of this marriage were two sons—John Catesby who held Ashby and obtained Lapworth by marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of William de Montfort; and Robert Catesby of Newnham, who had a son Nicholas, whose daughter Lettice was second wife to Nicholas Brome of Baddesley Clinton.

Margaret Watford's second husband was Simon Cresholme, and the issue of this marriage were two daughters Margaret and Johanna. Margaret became the wife of Edward Metley of Wolston and had a

son Nicholas, who by his wife Joanna had a daughter Margaret, married to John Hugford of Emscote. Johanna Cresholme became the wife of Robert Burdet of Kingshull, the son of Oliver Burdet, who was holding lands in Baddesley in 1393. In the same year too Edward Metley and his wife Margaret were in possession of "Gilbertsland" in Baddesley by grant from Simon Bythewood of Rowington, which lands were granted to Richard Palmer and his heirs in 1406. It will be seen therefore that many members of the allied families were interested in Baddesley at the time that Robert Burdet obtained the manor.

This brief account of the descent in the collateral lines will be sufficient to explain in some degree the ground for the disputes that arose after the death of Robert Burdet.

Robert Burdet is denominated "Dominus de Baddesley" in the years 1402, 1409, and 1414, when he held the advowson and presented as patron of the church, but he must have died soon after the latter date, since his relict Johanna presented in 1418 and is described as "Domina de Baddesley." Johanna appears to have lived at Baddesley for some years, since on Friday, February 3, 1430, she made a grant of the four fields lying between Haywood and the Longlane together with Mayowesmoor and Sturdyes Parrock to Richard Whytley and Thomas Hukyns for an annual rent of two shillings and sevenpence. And to this deed her seal remains appended bearing "two bars, and a crescent for difference."

But Baddesley had a new lord very soon after this, for Johanna Burdet gave it to her nephew Nicholas Metley. On August 5, 1434, (12 Hen. VI.) the manor and advowson of the church were in the hands of feoffees, who by their attorney delivered them to Nicholas Metley and John Watson, *clericus*. On the following Sunday, August 8, 1434, an indenture was made between Johanna Burdet of the one part, and Nicholas Metley and John Watson of the other part, by which the manor and advowson of the church passed into the hands of those of

the second part. But there were certain limitations, for Johanna retained her right to reside in the Hall. She reserved to herself all buildings and edifices within the moat, and from the gates of the Hall up to the moat on the western side with a reasonable easement to the kitchen of the manor to prepare food and drink, and with free ingress and egress to the same. She reserved also one half of the orchard and adjoining garden from the path which extends between the two pools and leads round into the garden. And there were the following reservations also, *viz.*, one half of the columbarium and of the doves therein; and the annual right during her life to fell one acre of wood, and to obtain necessary fuel for the hearth; and further to receive annually during her life the sum of eight marks and a half as acknowledgment for the manor. Subject then to these reservations the manor of Baddesley passed to Nicholas Metley on the feast of St. Laurence, August 8, 1434, although in all probability he was never a resident there. He was a member of the learned profession attached to the New Temple in London, and came into possession of Wappenbury and Eathorpe by grant from Ralph Bellers in 1437. On December 6, 1434, the manor court of Baddesley was held in his name, when John Brome, junr., is recorded as holding lands in Baddesley, and John Brome of Warwick said to be possessed of lands and tenements formerly held by William Rody. No presentation to the church is recorded in his days, but the record remains of another manor court which was held on September 8, 1437. For a brief while only was Nicholas Metley lord of Baddesley, for he died almost suddenly on November 12, 1437. Sufficient time remained to him to make his will, but he died before it could be engrossed, as testimony was subsequently adduced. It was a singular will and led to serious strife and litigation. After recommending his soul to Almighty God he desired that his body should be buried in the church of our Lady in the New Temple. He bestowed his manors of Wolfrageston (Wolston) and

Merston upon his wife Johanna for the term of her life and then to revert to Margaret his daughter and heir. He devised 100s. to his chaplain Richard Tewkesbury and 20s. to Fr. William his confessor. He desired that special alms should be given in the church at Wolston in memory of his soul and the souls of his parents, and that his executors should distribute £100 in alms to the poor engaged in agriculture, and for reparation of the roads and bridges—"in elemosiniis ad pauperes in agrorum cultura laborantes & ad vias & pontes emendandos & reparandos." And the residue of his estate not already disposed of he desired should be applied for the health of his soul, and the souls of his parents, and the souls of all the faithful departed. But the most striking clause in his will, and the one which more deeply concerns this record was that by which he directed that his manor of Baddesley Clinton, half his manor of Wappenbury, and half his manor of Wollesthorne in the county of Leicester should be sold and the proceeds employed in masses for the good of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors. And he desired that four priests should celebrate daily for him for a whole year, or two priests for two years, and that another priest should celebrate for the same intention in the church at Baddesley daily for a year after his death. And finally he nominated Margaret Metley his mother, Johanna his wife and Robert Catesby to be his executors. His will, as far as is known, was faithfully executed, but great strife arose amongst the members of the families chiefly concerned, and lasted for many years. When Johanna Burdet, his aunt, died or ceased to reside in Baddesley no record has been found, but she retained as previously stated her right to reside there for her life, although on December 25, 1442, she is described as "of Warwick." There is a deed still in existence which records that on January 26, 1438, Johanna Burdet enfeoffed John Sperman, John Baxter and John Brome, junr., in the manor of Baddesley to have and to hold the same at one penny rent; and this seems to imply that Johanna had retained something in the manor as well as in

the manor place, and undoubtedly she had demanded from her nephew eight and a half marks annually, so that her gift was by no means absolute. In 1440 James, lord Clinton and Say, as the chief lord, resigned his claim to the advowson of the church to John Sperman, *clericus*, John Baxter, *capellanus*, and John Brome of Warwick, and these were the feoffees to whom Johanna Burdet made her grant in 1438. Robert Catesby, one of the executors of Metley, is said to have purchased the manor and to have resided at the Hall till 1460, but it is impossible without further evidence to say who were the residents there for some years after Johanna Burdet vacated it, or whether indeed it ever came legally into the hands of Catesby as one of Metley's executors.

The uncertainty concerning the history of Baddesley at this period may perhaps be somewhat explained by the fact that the manor-lands and the Hall or manor-place were undoubtedly for some time separated and held apart from each other. Johanna Burdet gave the manor to her nephew in 1434, but retained the Hall as her residence for the term of her life, and since she was living in 1442, it may well be presumed that even if Metley was in a position to dispose of the lands he had no right whatever in the disposition of the Hall. And herein probably lies the key to many apparent discrepancies.

Nicholas Metley had as above related a daughter Margaret, who was married to John Hugford of Emscote, who by this marriage acquired possession of Wolston and Merston. John Hugford appears to have resented either the actual disposal of the manor of Baddesley or at least its purchase by one of the executors, and is said to have ousted Catesby and entered upon the manor in 1460, which perhaps implies that he succeeded in settling himself in the Hall. He was steward to Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, and subsequently constable of Warwick Castle and steward of Warwick, so that he had a powerful patron to protect him in all that he deemed it right to do. The earl



fell on Barnet field on Easter-day, April 14, 1471, and Hugford's own fortune then declined. Robert Catesby died about 1471, and his heir Nicholas Catesby is said to have obtained possession of Baddesley and resided there till 1496. This is according to the statement of Sir William Dugdale, who had opportunities of perusing documents that are no longer in existence.

One thing however is very clear, that immediately after the death of Nicholas Metley not only had a considerable extent of lands in Baddesley come into the possession of John Brome, but that he was recognised as the lord of the manor. The manor court rolls of Baddesley from the feast of St. George, 1438 (16 Hen. VI.), for some years onwards are all described as pertaining to the "Curia Johannis Brome, junr., Dom' dict' ville." Possibly and indeed probably he was not then resident in the Hall, and it is not certain that he ever resided there, although indications are not wanting that he resided there in later years. For example, the manor court roll of 1458-9 records the expenses that were incurred "in hospicio d'ni ib'm" at Easter and Christmas in that year, when William Brome the brother of the lord kept those festivals with him. But this indeed is far from conclusive, since he may still have continued to reside in his manor of Bromesplace whilst the manor lands of Baddesley contributed to his expenses elsewhere.

It would be extremely interesting to know for certain what residence he occupied in Baddesley in 1450, since of that year an extraordinary record remains. It is described as *The Complaint of John Brome*, and the original parchment roll was at Baddesley a few years since, when it was transcribed and printed in the *Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine* (Part iv., p. 179). John Brome therein stated that "John Brome his father, whose heir he is, and all his ancestors of tyme that no mynde remembereth, have be among other things in Warwick pesibully possessed of a place callyd Bromesplace, &c. That on Saturday the 11th of

June 1450, 28 Hen. VI. [but query if not the 11th of July?], certain persons came riotously with jakkes, salettes, bowes, arrows, glaybes, gissarnes, longdebibes and other armour and broke down his wall and entered his house in Warwick, and took away money, deeds, and evidences. That the same night they went thence to Baddesley another place of the said John Brome, where the wyffe of the same John Brome then lay ynne, and there laide the place about for to have broken ynne at the oppennyng of the dures, and then went to the house of John Underwood, a tenant of the said John Brome, and the same John Underwode there bete and left as for dede."

Whether the above attack was made on the Hall at Baddesley or on Brome Hall is uncertain, but it is certain that the lands in Baddesley were long before this in his possession, and as appears from a later roll, chiefly by purchase. The family of Brome were originally of Warwick and John Brome, senr., was one of the representatives of Warwick in the parliament of 1406 (7 Hen. IV.) He married Johanna daughter and heiress of Thomas Rody of Baddesley Clinton, and there is much probability that the Rodys held the demesne in Lapworth subsequently denominated Brome Hall, as they assuredly did the lands in Baddesley called Chetwynds which came afterwards to the Bromes. The Rodys were also originally settled in Warwick, the earliest of whom mention has been found being John le Rody. His son and heir was William Rodye of Warwick, who had two sons John and William. The latter in 1361 obtained lands in Baddesley from John, son of Sir Roger de Chetwynde, together with twenty-one acres in the park at Baddesley. This William had three sons and one daughter, *viz.*, William, John, Thomas, and Margeria, the eldest of whom in 1369 came into possession of the lands at Baddesley with remainder to his brothers and sister, and thus by Johanna, the daughter and heiress of Thomas, the lands passed into the family of Brome.

John Brome, senior, by his wife Johanna had two sons, John and William, the former of whom obtained the manor of Baddesley in 1438. He obtained also the manor of Woodlow from Alice de Woodlow, whose first husband was Thomas Ruding or Rody, and her second John Maynel, but when she made her grant to John Brome on January 13, 1448, she was a widow. John Brome the younger married Beatrice Shirley, daughter of Sir Ralph Shirley of Etingdon, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. For some time he held the office of Under-treasurer of England and was an ardent Lancastrian, and consequently in opposition to Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who was at first as ardent a supporter of the white rose of York.

When king Henry VI. was deposed in 1460, and Edward IV. obtained the crown, John Brome lost his place and offices, and not long afterwards was in dispute with John Herthill (then steward to Richard Neville) concerning the manor of Woodlow in Warwick. Herthill appears to have come into possession of Woodlow and then to have mortgaged it together with certain lands called Readings to John Brome, who afterwards refused to make a return of them although due payment was offered. On May 6, 1468, John Brome made an enfeoffment of all his lands including Woodlow, which doubtless exasperated Herthill all the more. Be it as it may, on the following November 9, 1468, whilst John Brome was assisting at Mass in the church of the Whitefriars in London, he was called out by Richard Herthill and brutally stabbed by him in the porch of the church, and so came by his death. His son Thomas was a witness to the deed, and undutifully smiled when he saw it, but his father, who survived long enough to make his will, or perhaps more probably to add a codicil to a will already made, declared therein, "I do forgive my son Thomas, who, when he sawe me runne through in y<sup>e</sup> Whitefriars church porch, laughed and smiled att itt." His remains were laid to

rest within the same church, and the following epitaph inscribed on his tomb :—

Nobilis et docti regni jure periti  
 Subjicit ut Pulvis Brome corpus cerne Johannis  
 Ingenii natus testis Warwic : Comitatus  
 Hujus in Ecclesia facta qui corrui ense ;  
 Pravorum manibus sub missæ tempore cæsus.  
 Sarcophago Nonis sepelitur mensis Novembris,  
 Sexaginta Centum quater octo jungitur Mille.  
 Alma pater requiem sibi præstat habere perennem.\*

The strife that resulted from the disposal of the manor of Baddesley in 1437 had by no means ceased in the days of John Brome, and it would seem that a doubt had been cast upon the genuineness of Nicholas Metley's will. This doubt, however, if it existed was dispelled in 1462, as appears from the following memorandum now amongst the Baddesley deeds :

Be hyt hadd in mynde that the seconde day of Jule in the seconde yer of the reign of Kyng Edward the fourth I Frer William Mildenhale, mastr of the Newe Temple w<sup>in</sup> the barres of London as confessor unto oon Nich. Metley which deceded in y<sup>e</sup> seid Temp'll the tewseday in the morowe of Seynt Martyn y<sup>e</sup> bysshop, that is to say y<sup>e</sup> xii day of y<sup>e</sup> moneth of Novembr in y<sup>e</sup> yer of our lord M<sup>c</sup>CCCCXXXvii, and in y<sup>e</sup> yer of y<sup>e</sup> reign of Kyng herry the sixte late Kyng of England y<sup>e</sup> xvi wittnesse testifie depose & sey that the forseid Nich. Metley made his testament & last wille in the man<sup>r</sup> & fourme as Thomas Yong nowe sergeant of lawe the xxviiij day of June in the seconde yer of y<sup>e</sup> seide Kyng Edward the fourth hath knoweleth & deposed byfore y<sup>e</sup> seid Kyng Edward in his chaunc'e and in non other man' nor other wise lyke as in a examinacon of the seide Thom. Yong to this sedule annexed more pleynty hit appereth. And mor'ov' I sey that I was p'sent at such tyme as the seid Nich. made his seid Testam<sup>t</sup> and at such tyme as hit was betaken to the seid Thom. Yonge to make up and engrose & so was Venor, late Warden of the flete, Throkmorton, somtyme under tresorer of England and many other worshypfull men.

John Brome and Beatrice his wife had five children, three sons and two daughters. Thomas the eldest was enfeoffed in Woodlow manor on November 2, 1469, by Thomas Burdet and others, to whom

\* The above is a literal transcription of the epitaph as it appears in a very ancient MS. amongst the Baddesley records.

his father John Brome had entrusted his estates on May 6, 1468.\* Thomas married Joane Middeldmore of Edgbaston but died without issue and was buried with his wife in the church at Birmingham. The second son Nicholas was ultimately possessed of Baddesley, and John the third son held Packington Parva. Of the two daughters, Jocosa entered religion in Wroxhall, of which house she became the prioress and died June 21, 1528. Her sister Isabella was first the wife of Philip Purefey of Shirford (who died in 1468 and was buried in the chancel at Baddesley) and secondly of John Denton, their issue being a daughter and heiress, who became the wife of Sir Edward Greville, knight.

Beatrice Brome survived her husband and continued to live on at

\* The enfeofment of Thomas Brome in the manor of Woodlowe and other lands within the town of Warwick contains so many minute and interesting particulars of persons and places that it deserves insertion here. By this concession dated November 2, 1469, Thomas Brome came into possession of the manor of Woodlowe with its appurtenances: and one tenement lying in the town of Warwick in le Weststrete in the tenure of Thomas Butler, carpenter: another tenement in le hyghpaviment in the tenure of John Neale: another in the same place in the tenure of Thomas Watts: another in the Northstrete in the tenure of John Schenston: another lying in le Jury in the tenure of Roger Beckett: the capital rents of two tenements in le Smythstrete, one in the tenure of M'gie Lench, the other of Robert Phelyppes: a close in the tenure of John Marteyn, lying in Kyllingworth lane near the close or croft of the master of St. John: one piece of land called a gardenplace near the church of St. Nicholas in the occupation of Agnes Trewblode: a close in Crossestrete in the tenure of Thomas Wellys, and another in the tenure of Simon Hosyer, the latter adjoining Upton's close: another tenement in the same street with four acres of arable land in Mytonsfylde in the tenure of John Hoo: a garden place in the same street in the tenure of Thomas Derby: a garden place in le Warytrestrete in the tenure of John Best: a tenement with certain pieces of land in le Mylstrete with 30 acres of land in Mytonfeld in the tenure of Thomas Ball: a tenement in le Mylstrete in the tenure of John Harvey: another in le Markett place in the tenure of John Harrys: a close lying in le Mylstrete near the Tythebarn in the tenure of Richard Commander: a close in the East street near the Tythebarn in the tenure of William Lancaster: a tenement in Crossestrete some time in the tenure of Bernasii [?] Harcot and lately of William Levinge: a tenement in Smythstrete in the tenure of John Smyth: another close called le Brokefurlong in le Crossestrete in the tenure of Thomas Schotteswell. All these lands were granted to Thomas Brome and his heirs with remainder to Nicholas Brome and John Brome the brothers of Thomas, and to the right heirs of John.

Baddesley. On January 1, 1473-4, she released by indenture to her son Nicholas all her title in the manors of Wootton hall or Wodcote in the parish of Wotton, and in all other lands in the towns and fields of Warwick, Myton, le lee, Wodlow, Budbroke, Hampton Curley, Bewsale, Ofchurch, Eythorp and Honyngham, on the condition that she should "have and peaseably enjoye the manoire of Baddesley Clynton with all other landys and tent<sup>e</sup>, medows, lesows and pastures, rents, reversions and service w<sup>th</sup> their appurtenances in the forseid town of Baddesley." A few days subsequent to this, viz., on January 12, 1473-4, Beatrice was enfeofed in the manor of Baddesley with all its appurtenances for the term of her life, and after her death the manor should revert to Nicholas and his heirs.

But an incident occurred two years previous to this of which record must be given. In 1471 Nicholas Brome avenged his father's death. Some time during this year he met Richard Herthill, his father's murderer, on his way to keep his court at Barford, and there in Longbridge field, he "sett upon him, and in a duel slew him." For this crime an arbitration took place at Coventry on March 18, 1471-2, by which it was agreed that Elizabeth Herthill the relict should not "sue appeals for the death of her husband John Herthill," but that she should pay one hundred shillings in St. Mary's church at Warwick for one priest to say mass daily for a year for the souls of John Brome and John Herthill, and moreover that she should find bread and wine and wax for that purpose. And on the other hand Nicholas Brome was directed to find a priest to say mass daily for two years in the church at Baddesley Clinton for the same intention, and further to pay to Elizabeth Herthill the sum of thirty-three shillings and fourpence.

On September 20, 1473 (13 Edw. IV.), an indenture was made between Master John Arundel, clerk, and William Ligon of the one part, and Beatrice Brome and her son Nicholas of the other part, by which it was agreed that a marriage should be had between the said Nicholas

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and Elizabeth\* (Whittington), sister unto John Arundel, before the feast of Allhallows next ensuing. Elizabeth Arundel was the daughter of Sir Renfred Arundel, and widow of one Whittington of Pauntley, Co. Gloucester. Her brother John was prebend of Wilnecote in the collegiate church of Tamworth in 1479, consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1496, and translated to Exeter in 1502. The marriage was duly solemnised, and on February 10, 1474, Beatrice Brome gave her manor of Baddesley to her son Nicholas for an annual rent of £20. Where she continued to reside is not clear, but she was buried in the chancel of the church at Baddesley on July 10, 1483.

If Dugdale's account be correct, it is singular that for more than half a century the lords of Baddesley were non-resident at the manor place, and a memorandum which was drawn up about 1496 and here transcribed from the original appears to afford much support to this view, at least as far as the family of Brome is concerned.

A case touching Baddesley.

Nicholas Metley posaced thes landes in debate and toke Astate of them to hym and other in fee to thuse of hym and his heyers and made his executos Marget his mod<sup>r</sup>, Johan his wiffe, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Catesby, and willed by his testam<sup>t</sup> that the seid landes shulde be solde by his executos to performe his wille and that his feffes shuld make astate of the seid lands to whom so ever his executors solde the seid lands. Nich. Metley hadde issue Marget and died. Marget the mod<sup>r</sup> of Nich. Metley and Johane his wiff solde the seid landes to the seid Rob<sup>t</sup> Catesby they<sup>r</sup> co-executor, and the feffes of the testato<sup>r</sup> which survived made astate of y<sup>e</sup> seid lands to the seid Rob<sup>t</sup> in fee, which Rob<sup>t</sup> cotynued his possession in y<sup>e</sup> same XX<sup>ii</sup> yeres and more w<sup>o</sup>ute interrupcon. Marget the doughter and heir of Nich. Metley was married to John Huggefurd which John disseised the seid Rob<sup>t</sup> Catesby of the seid lands after the Northfelde and kept it longe w<sup>t</sup> stronge hande. Nevertheles the said Rob<sup>t</sup> made alway suyt y<sup>r</sup>for and cotynuell clayme y<sup>r</sup>to all daies of his liffe. John Huggefurd hadde issue by the seid Marget his wiff iij doughters, Johanne, Alice, and Anne. Marget the wiff of John Huggefurd died, and John helde

\* In Collins's *Peerage* Elizabeth Arundel is said to have had a *second* husband Edward Stradling. This is probably incorrect, but since other pedigrees represent him as one of her husbands, it is possible that Nicholas Brome was her fourth husband. The Arundel pedigree at Wardour Castle has no record of her alliance with Brome, but the pedigree in the College of Arms states that Edward Stradling was her first husband, and William Ligon her second. It is probable therefore that <sup>s</sup>he had four husbands.

hym in the lands stille by strong hand. Rob<sup>t</sup> Catesby hadde issue Nicholas Catesby nowwe compleynant and died. Nicholas Catesby as sonne and heir to Rob<sup>t</sup> his fad<sup>r</sup> entred pesibly in to the seid londs in the liffe of the seid John Huggefurd and cotynued his possession all the liffe daies of the seid John Huggefurd and x or xi years afft<sup>r</sup> his deces. John Huggefurd died. Johane, Alice and Anne his doughters were married to John Beaufo, Gerard Danet and Ric Cotes, defendants, wechch pretending as in right of their seid wiffes forcibly of late entred in to y<sup>e</sup> seid lands and disseissed the seid Nich. Catesby and w<sup>t</sup> stronge hande yet kepen it s<sup>m</sup>ysyng the seid sale made by the seid ij executors unto the iij<sup>de</sup> to be voide in the lawe.

Nicholas Brome undoubtedly came to reside at the Hall, but in what year it is impossible to say. There is no record of the death of his first wife, but his second was Lettice Catesby, the daughter of Nicholas and grand-daughter of Robert who was one of the executors of Nicholas Metley, and who purchased something in the manor in 1437. In all probability therefore this union aided in bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and induced Nicholas Catesby to yield all the right that he possessed in the manor to his son-in-law Nicholas Brome. On the decease of Lettice Nicholas Brome married a third wife, Katherine Lampeck, who was present at Baddesley in 1506, when on the 10th of January he "sealed his dede of the manour of Baddesley and c'ten londs in Warrewyk and in other places to the use of Edward Ferrers Esquier, and Constance his wyff."

The impetuous character of Nicholas Brome is said to have led him into a graver crime than that committed in Longbridge field, for it is impossible to disbelieve what is more than a tradition that in a moment of passion he murdered his chaplain in the Hall at Baddesley. There are no records remaining to throw light on the circumstances or on the individuality of the persons concerned, but the existence of the royal pardon of Henry VII. bearing date May 7, 1496, and having the Great Seal attached is evidence enough of some great crime or misdemeanour committed by him before November 7, 1485. Henry Ferrers states that he had seen also the Pope's pardon for the crime, and the towers of Baddesley and Packwood churches are



said to be the monuments of his penance. It was beneath the "blue marble stone at the entrance" of the former church that in October, 1517, he was laid, be it hoped, to rest.

Nicholas Brome by his first wife Elizabeth Arundel had two daughters Isabella and Constance, and there are records of other two daughters Elizabeth and Jocosa, but of which marriage they were the issue is uncertain. Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Hawes of Solihull, and Jocosa was a legatee under the will of her sister Constance. By his second wife he had a son Edward and by his third a son Radolphus, but the manors of Baddesley and Kingswood (the latter purchased January 16, 1497,) passed to his daughters Constance and Isabella respectively.

On January 8, 1490-1 (6 Hen. VII.), an indenture of marriage was made between Nicholas Brome and Thomas Marrow, by which it was agreed that Thomas Marrow should marry Isabel, the eldest daughter of Brome, "afore the feast of Ester next after the date of thise present indentures." Six years later, viz., on December 1, 1497, it was agreed that her sister Constance should be married to Sir Edward Ferrers, knight, before the feast of the Purification next ensuing; and each marriage was duly solemnised.

Nicholas Brome died on October 10, 1517. The Inq. p. m. was held May 27, 1518, and the manor of Baddesley came into the possession of Sir Edward Ferrers by right of his marriage with Constance Brome. Thomas Marrow, serjeant-at-law, the husband of Isabella Brome, died on April 5, 1505, leaving a daughter and heiress Dorothy, whose first husband was Francis Cokeyn of Pooley, who died before 1540, since in that year she became the wife of Sir Humphrey Ferrers of Tamworth Castle.

Before proceeding further with the descent of the manor it may be interesting to observe that distributed amongst the manor lands there are several fields which from remote days have been held by distinct

and separate tenure. These are the fields denominated Walleis, Whalleys, Wales, and now Great and Little Wallis. Whence they derived their name is not certain, but there is a strong presumption that it was from John Waleys who held lands in Baddesley in 1339. At all events king Edward IV. on May 8, 1469, with the consent of his council of the duchy of Lancaster leased them to Nicholas Brome for thirty years at an annual rent of eight marks. This grant was renewed by king Henry VII. on March 1, 1506-7, to Nicholas Brome and Edward Ferrers jointly; and on July 19, 1513, they were again granted by king Henry VIII. to Edward Ferrers at an annual rent of £5 6s. 8d. In the Inq. p. m. of Edward Ferrers (grandson of Sir Edward) taken at Warwick March 1, 1564, the jurors stated that the land called Walles was held of Robert, earl of Leicester, as of his castle and manor of Kenilworth as a parcel of the duchy of Lancaster in socage by fealty and an annual rent of 106s. 8d. The Inq. p. m. of Henry Ferrers, September 25, 1638, narrates the same, and the said lands still continue to be held with the manor to the present day.

On January 7, 1530-1 (22 Hen. VIII.), an indenture was made between Sir Edward Ferrers, knight, and Constance his wife of the one part, and Francis Cokeyn and Dorothy his wife of the other part, by which it was agreed that subject to previous award and a fine annexed thereto, the entirety of the manor and estate of Baddesley Clinton should remain vested in the said Sir Edward and Dame Constance and her heirs. And that a rent charge of £12 13s. 4d. issuing out of the same manor should be payable for ever to the said Francis Cockayne and Dorothy his wife and to her heirs. And moreover that annually for the term of their lives they should receive out of the park at Baddesley one buck in season in summer and one doe in winter. And there was a further provision, viz., "that the title deeds of the estates in which they were mutually interested should be deposited in

a chest with two locks and left with the abbot of Kenilworth for safe custody and reference by either party as occasion should require."

On December 20, 1529, Edward Brome, son and heir of Nicholas Brome, gave a general release of his rights in the manor of Baddesley Clinton to Sir Edward Ferrers and Dame Constance his wife, and from their days onward the manor has descended to heirs male through thirteen generations.

The strife and dissensions of the fifteenth century concerning the possession of the manor ceased when Nicholas Brome entered upon it, and there is nothing of a similar character to record of later years; but the manor bore its full share of the effects of the civil and religious strife that occurred in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

One of the most distinguished of the lords of Baddesley was Henry Ferrers, who was born in 1549, and who succeeded his father when not yet sixteen years of age. For nearly seventy years he was lord of Baddesley, and died in his eighty-fifth year, having so employed his long life in the engaging study of antiquities as to merit for himself the title of "The Antiquary." In estimating the labours of Sir William Dugdale, and especially in the production of his *History of Warwickshire*, we must not be unmindful of the labours of those who had previously spent many years in collecting the materials from which he drew much of his information; and in the foremost rank of collectors we must place Henry Ferrers of Baddesley. And it is due to him perhaps more than to any that Baddesley has continued in its antique condition to the present day. The patient toil of the antiquary was thoroughly valued and appreciated in the age in which he lived, and the most celebrated of the antiquaries of his day acknowledged their indebtedness to Henry Ferrers. And thus his laborious research in the field of archæology doubtless shielded him from many dangers, notwithstanding his firm adherence to the old faith.





In the library at Baddesley, and attached to a fly-leaf in the *History of Warwickshire*, there is an autograph letter written by Sir William Dugdale to Edward Ferrers, the son of "The Antiquary," which, never having yet been published, may be of interest to preserve in these pages. Therein the writer complains of the jealousy with which family records were guarded, and the difficulty which he had experienced in perusing them, and well would it have been for the family of Ferrers, and now indeed for posterity, if Edward Ferrers had listened less to the "voice of the charmer."

The letter is as follows :

Worthy Sir,

I did not expect to have had an answer to my letter soe soone ; but was in good hope your evidence would have afforded some more light for piecing together the successive Lords of Baddesley. It seemes some of those writings had the hard fate that hath befallen a gentleman of my acquaintance in these troublesome times, though not in y<sup>t</sup> direct manner, for he hid his in the ground for safety, and the moisture destroyed them.

I have sent you herew<sup>th</sup> the names of all the patrons and Incumbents of Badsley w<sup>th</sup> the dayes of their institution, as they are recorded in the Bishops' Registers. I purpose (if ever my booke have the fortune to be printed) to print them thus in columes, and to adde the name of the Register and folio for proove of the same (w<sup>ch</sup> here is omitted) and to doe the like throughout the countye: for I have them all thus collected by myselfe from the Records.

If you know of any more Incumbents and by whome and when presented, I pray you let me understand their names: for if more or other than these were instituted, they were omitted by them that should have recorded them.

That w<sup>ch</sup> you say concerning John Brome his writing in the margin of the Survey, in some places, that the landes were *ex hereditate matris*, does not prove that he was lord of Badsley by descent from her, but rather that her father had some lande in Badsley w<sup>ch</sup> she inheriting brought to y<sup>e</sup> family of Brome.

Sr, I pray you if there be anything in Nicholas Metley his will that is memorable helpe me to a cotype of it, for I have some thinges . . . . re historicall of him, being a man of good note in his time, and . . . . faire possessions elsewhere in this countye. His heire wa . . . . yed to Hugford off Emscote.

That deede concerning the gleabe of Badsley, Sr S. Archer had not of me. Some such thinge he once showed me, I thinke.

As to my confinement, it is not at all prejudiciall to my worke in hande, for all materialls that I could anywhere imagine might be got I have obteyned, I mean from Records.

As for private gentlemen's evidence, I know most of them are jealous, through their ignorance, that any man y<sup>t</sup> they are not well acquainted w<sup>th</sup> should see them, much more to take notes from them, therefore I have layd aside all thought of moving further therein.

S<sup>r</sup>. I am

Your very humble Servant,

W. DUGDALE.

Blyth Hall

16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1650

For my worthye freinde, Edward Ferrers, Esq<sup>r</sup>. at Badsley.

Edward Ferrers, to whom this letter was written on October 16, 1650, died in the following March, and many of the Baddesley records which Dugdale is known to have held were never returned. It is known now also, when too late to peruse them, that they subsequently formed a portion of the "Staunton Collection" in the Reference Library at Birmingham, where in 1879 the fire consumed eight manuscript volumes of Genealogy and Topography compiled by Henry Ferrers. The catalogue of their contents perished also with them, so that much literary evidence concerning Baddesley is lost to us for ever. Not many years since there was also in existence at Tamworth a large chest containing the castle deeds and manorial rolls of the manor of Walton-on-Trent, together with many unique and valuable charters and some papers of Henry Ferrers; but these, as far as can be ascertained, suffered a harder fate, having been wilfully and deliberately destroyed. Transcripts of some of them had fortunately been made by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer, O.P., which are now in the British Museum amongst the Additional Manuscripts Nos. 28174—28177 and 28814.

Before proceeding further, however, a record must be given of the serious litigation that befel Henry Ferrers in connection with his purchase of the manor of Kingswood adjoining Baddesley. This manor, as previously stated, was purchased by Nicholas Brome in 1497, and was subsequently granted by him to Thomas Marrow, who had

married his eldest daughter Isabella. Their daughter and sole heir Dorothy became the wife of Francis Cokeyn of Pooley, to whom the manor descended *jure uxoris*. He was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Cokeyn, and he by his son Edward, who sold the manor of Kingswood on June 20, 1596 (38 Eliz.), to one Clement Ludford, who was procured to buy it for Henry Ferrers of Baddesley. Clement Ludford, however, died before he could assure it to Henry Ferrers, and although the purchase money had already been paid to Ludford, his son Anthony Ludford strove to retain the manor, but whether in ignorance or malice, or on account of the religious disability of Ferrers, no record has been found to show. The matter was put to award, and the trial took place in Birmingham, when Henry Ferrers satisfactorily proved his claim, and the manor of Kingswood was assured to his son Edward in 1614, shortly after his marriage with Anne, the eldest daughter of William Peyto of Chesterton. It was in the old manor house of Kingswood that Henry Ferrers died on October 10, 1633.

A more severe trial however befel the lords of Baddesley when the civil war broke out in 1642. It may be said to have commenced on August 22, 1642, when Charles I. unfurled his banner at Nottingham. On March 2 (St. Chad's day) Lord Brooke the parliamentary general was shot at Lichfield, and was succeeded by Sir William Gell. On June 23, 1643, Colonel Purefoy marched with the parliamentary troops from Coventry to Tamworth and stormed the castle, which surrendered on the 25th. On August 4, 1646, it was resolved in the House of Commons that "in regard to Warwickshire, Coventry and Warwick should be continued garrisons, the former with a governor and 200 men; and the latter with a governor and 60 men; that Colonel William Colemore should have a troope of fourscore horse, and Major Joseph Hawksworth another troope of horse, and that all other forces should be disbanded and employed for the present service of Ireland."

The following transcripts from records that remain will afford



undoubted evidence of the serious losses that were inflicted upon the lords of Baddesley during the days of the civil war by their enforced support of the parliamentary forces; and there was doubtless a considerable additional amount expended in the support of the royal forces of which but one record has been found.

Baddesley Clynton.—Account of my losses to y<sup>e</sup> Parlimente.

A perticular valuation of y<sup>e</sup> goods, cattles, and monies taken at Baddesley Clinton from Edward Ferrers, Esq., and Henry Ferrers his sonne by y<sup>e</sup> parlimente troops at divers and several tymes as also y<sup>e</sup> monies lente by him and his sonne to the parlimente, together with what tax hath bene paid monthly for a certaine tyme herein mencioned with proven-der and oats delivered to certaine troopes and garrison and for there horses, also free quarter for certaine troops and companies attending y<sup>e</sup> service of y<sup>e</sup> plimte since y<sup>e</sup> begininge of May, Ano. Dni. 1643.

Imprimis.—The xij<sup>th</sup> day of May Ano Dni. 1643 one Creed, Hopkins and Boovey attended w<sup>th</sup> a troope of horse and men being under the commande of Captaine Joseph Hauksworthe cam to the house of y<sup>e</sup> said Edward and then and there tooke out of y<sup>e</sup> stable there these horses followinge.

1 bay geldinge of a brighte bay colour w <sup>ch</sup> cost y <sup>e</sup> said Edwr.	-	£10	00	00
1 gray coloured mare	-	£05	00	00

Then y<sup>e</sup> said troops enteringe y<sup>e</sup> house of the said Edward plundered itt and carried away from thence these parcells and particulars followinge the same day

One rich plush saddle trimmed rounde aboute the skirts w <sup>th</sup> a gold lace and a gold fringe w <sup>th</sup> the cloth cou' belonginge to itt and other furniture	-	-	-	-	£	4	00	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

One backe pte and brest plate of armor	-	-	-	-	-	00	06	08
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

2 large fowlinge peices	-	-	-	-	-	02	03	04
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

4 paire of double bullett molds, and shott molds and sheeres to cutt them	-	-	-	-	-	00	10	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

1 muskett barrell	-	-	-	-	-	00	10	00
-------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

1 Silv <sup>r</sup> spoone an oz and $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	00	08	00
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

In reddy cash out of my deske	-	-	-	-	-	03	12	06
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

8lb of gunpowder at 18 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>ll</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	00	12	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

2 flaskes of gunpowder	-	-	-	-	-	00	05	00
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

A geneva bible	-	-	-	-	-	00	08	00
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1 pr. of new blacke spurres	-	-	-	-	-	00	01	06
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Many linnens out of y <sup>e</sup> dryinge chamber	-	-	-	-	-	01	00	00
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Att Warwick my armor for a lighte horse was taken away by y <sup>e</sup> castle garrison and pistolls	-	-	-	-	-	06	00	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Cattle and beastes taken out of my grounds and pastures by Captaine Ottaway upon Satrday the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June Ano Dni. 1643.

2 yoke of very large oxen att xj <sup>l</sup> p. yoake	-	-	-	-	-	22	00	00
--	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

8 melch kine at iij <sup>l</sup> , vj <sup>l</sup> , viij <sup>l</sup> . y <sup>e</sup> Cow	-	-	-	-	-	26	00	00
---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Proposicons monies.

Lent to y<sup>e</sup> Committee att Coventree by me and my sonne att or Lady  
 Day, 1645 - - - - - 50 00 00  
 1 horse or nagg deliv<sup>d</sup> and sent in to y<sup>e</sup> lord Brooke about Octo : or  
 November with saddle, bridle, and all furniture and wages y<sup>e</sup> man y<sup>t</sup>  
 ridd him—for which I was promised paymente within an yeere as  
 appeareth by acquittance and never had itt - - - 06 00 00

Tax paid since the 20 day of July 1643.

The said Edward, Henry his sonne and theire tenants have paid x<sup>l</sup>  
 per month since y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> day of July 1643 to y<sup>e</sup> last of February 1645  
 beinge 2 yeeres and 8 monthes to maior Hauksworthes troops - 320 00 00

Provender and oats deliv<sup>d</sup> into garrisons and to soldiers for y<sup>e</sup> parlimente.

Quarter of oats delivered to y<sup>e</sup> soldiers and officers of Mr. Hastings  
 in grain for y<sup>e</sup> garrison of Kenelworth - - - 5 00 00  
 More 3 s<sup>'</sup>ke of pease att 2<sup>d</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. ye s<sup>'</sup>ke - - - 0 07 00  
 [22 July 1644] more delivered to y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Denbighe's men 3 q<sup>ter</sup> w<sup>th</sup>  
 y<sup>e</sup> bagge - - - 1 16 00

Free Quarter.

[13 & 14 May, 1643] P<sup>te</sup> of Major Bridges his bro: troops 2 days.  
 [14 May, 1643] Lovell and one Stephenson their troop here 4 days and Xofer Flower  
 pte of his troop 1 night here :  
 [From y<sup>e</sup> 16 March 1644 to y<sup>e</sup> 23 of y<sup>e</sup> same month] Major Fox and pte of his troopes  
 vij days and nights. One Cole and Beale here 2 nights and days. Captain  
 Cannon and his troops a fortnighte.

These troops I have entertayned and refer itt to y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners  
 of accompte to rate itt as they please - - -

Summe totall 468 00 00

More paid since.

[2 Dec. 1645] For y<sup>e</sup> arrears of excise paid for an yeere past by y<sup>e</sup>  
 lorde, his son, and their tenants - - - 00 10 00  
 [30 Jan.] It paid for y<sup>e</sup> releife of y<sup>e</sup> British forces in Ierlande by me  
 and my sonne for our paymte - - - 03 14 00  
 Captain Wallingforde his 5 men here from y<sup>e</sup> 16 of October - - - ,,

In addition to the foregoing record several memoranda of later  
 date have been discovered concerning payment of monies towards the  
 expenses of the civil war.

War: et Civitas Coventrie—14 day of May 1647 Annoque regni Carl: regis.  
 Anglie xxiiij. Received and had of Edward Ferrers and Henry Ferrers, and y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup>  
 inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> manor & p<sup>'</sup>ish of Baddesley Clinto' the juste sume of three pounds, and

ij<sup>s</sup>. of good monies for their parte for two monthes last past for y<sup>e</sup> mayntenance of Collonell Willughbees companyes.

p. Sam. Baker.—Witness Josua Miler.

1 Nov. 1648. Edward Ferrers paid £8 8 0 for 3 months pay to the soldiery of the co. of Warwick and Coventry for their part of the said manor and towne. Signed Percy Burgoyne.

27 Nov. 1648. William Spooner, gen: gave an acknowledgment for the receipt of £7 14 6 being sum due at Michaelmas for six months tax from Edward Ferrers and Henry Ferrers for pay for the kings army.

Under the above circumstances it is needless to add that the manor became seriously impoverished, and it is no matter of surprise therefore to read that "On November 16, 1658, Henry Ferrers let his park of 80 acres at Baddesley for 21 years to John Baron of Wroxhall, gent., and John Eales at an annual rent of £60." But the manor of Baddesley providentially survived the storm that broke up and scattered many other fair inheritances throughout the country, and the Ferrers were enabled to retain their ancestral home and lands, although with an income sadly diminished. In later years the considerable number of marriage portions charged on the estate and issuing therefrom led to further financial difficulty, and it is worthy of being placed on record that it was solely by the magnanimous and chivalrous conduct of the late Edward Heneage Dering in coming to the rescue of his old friend Marmion Ferrers that the manor of Baddesley was freed from embarrassment and preserved intact.

Marmion Edward Ferrers, the last of his direct line at Baddesley (and twelfth in descent from Sir Edward Ferrers who entered upon it in 1517), died on August 25, 1884, and the manor passed into the hands of his relict, now Mrs. Dering, who thus takes her place in succession to Mazera de Bisege, Johanna de Clinton, Johanna Burdet and Beatrice Brome, amongst the noble women who have faithfully discharged their duties as ladies of the manor of Baddesley.

Henry Ferrers epitomised the descent of this manor and the history of its successive lords in a quaint old rhyming chronicle which


fortunately by transcription has been preserved. From amongst the varying versions that are extant, many of them imperfect, the following is transcribed from the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum [Julius F. art. 158 fol. 312], and with it the history of the manor of Baddesley may suitably be closed.

Verses containing a short account of Baddesley near Hampton.

This seate and soyle from Saxon Bade, a man of honest fame,  
Who held it in the Saxon's tyme of Badesley took the name.  
When Edward King the Confessor did weare the English crowne  
The same was then possest by Wrox, a man of some renowne,  
And England being conquered in lot it did alyght  
To Geoffrey Wirce of noble birth an Andegavian knighte.  
A member hamlet all this whyle of Hampton nere at hand  
With Hampton so to Moulbray went, as all the Wirce's land.  
Nowe Moulbray lord of all doth part these twoo, and gives this one  
To Bisege; in that name it runs awhyle and then is gone  
To Clinton as his heyre who leaves it to a younger son;  
And in that time the name of Baddesley Clinton was begun.  
From them agayne, by wedding of their heyre at first it came  
To Conisby, and after him to Foukes, who weds the same.  
From Foukes to Dudley by a sale, and so to Burdet past,  
To Metley next by Metley's will it came to Brome at last.  
Brome honours much the place, and after some descents of Bromes  
To Ferrers, for a daughter's parte of theyrs in match it comes.  
In this last name it lasteth still, and so long longer shall  
As God shall please who is the Lord, and King, and God of all.

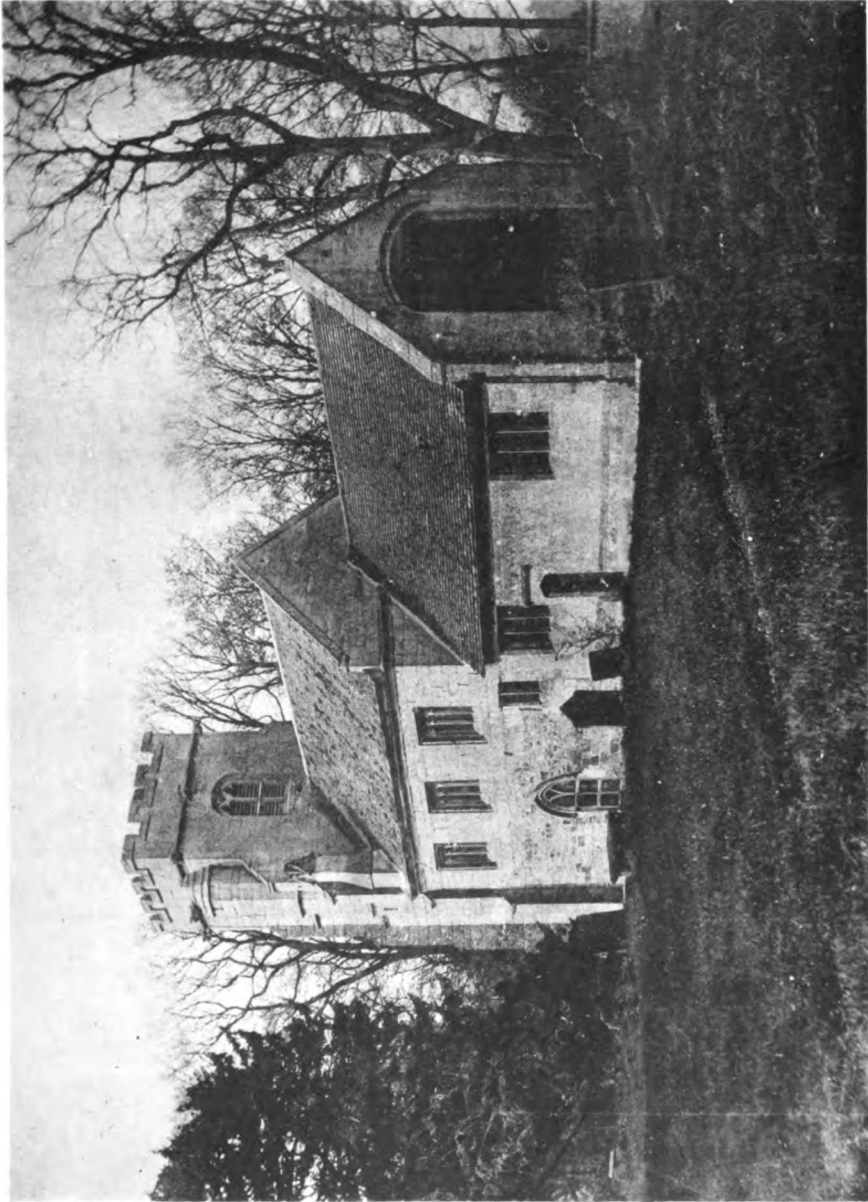


## 11.—The Church.

 HE parish church of Baddesley stands on a gentle eminence to the south-east of the Hall, from which a pleasant pathway, through a belt of wood, leads to the west door; but enclosed on all sides by lofty trees, and overshadowed on the south by a large and venerable yew, the church and its precincts seem to be enshrouded in an atmosphere of gloom and dreary loneliness, which even the brightness of a summer's day fails to dissipate. When first a church was founded here there are no records to tell us, but the solitary yew, now in a state of decay, may be regarded as an indication of its extreme antiquity, for we may hold, as almost beyond doubt, that the tree was originally planted within the bounds of "God's acre;" and in all probability the Saxon Badde, who made here his home, and gave his name to this "ley" in the forest of Arden, worshipped on the same site.

One of the earliest literary evidences concerning the position of churches in this country is the "Doomsday Book" of A.D. 1086, but it makes no particular mention of Baddesley, since this place was included in the lands of Geoffrey de Wirce of Hanton (now Hampton-in-Arden), where there was a priest, and presumably a church.

This Geoffrey de Wirce was a Norman follower of the Conqueror who obtained extensive lands in this county, but retaining his regard for the religious houses of his mother country gave generous gifts





to them, and especially to the monks of St. Nicholas at Angiers. From his manor of Hampton he gave them a third part of the tithe corn and the whole tithe of wool and cheese and pannage; and in the year 1077 gave them such lands and tithes in his manor of Chirchberie as to enable them to found therein an alien cell, and so to originate the name of Kirby Monachorum or Monks' Kirby.

The lands of Geoffrey de Wirce subsequently reverted to the crown, and were granted to Nigel d'Albini and so passed to his son Roger d'Albini surnamed De Moubray, who gave the church at Hanton with its tithe and glebe and all chapelries attached, to the canons of Kenilworth: the priory of Kenilworth (afterwards an abbey) having been founded about 1125 for Augustinian monks or canons regular by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry I.

The monks of Kirby naturally resented this redispisal of their old endowment, but all their efforts to retain it proved unavailing, for the canons of Kenilworth pressed for the entire appropriation to themselves, and obtained it from William de Cornhull, bishop of Lichfield, by his deed dated at Lichfield 6 Cal. Oct. 1217.

A long time previous to this, indeed in the Saxon days, the ancient family of the Ardens possessed much land in Warwickshire, and were lords of Warwick before the Conquest, but they were compelled to submit to the Norman conquerors, and afterwards held their lands from them by knight service. Of this family one branch was settled at Hampton, and in the time of Henry III. William de Arden was lord of Hampton, owing knight service to Roger de Moubray by whom he had been enfeoffed in the manor. This William raised an objection to the claims of the canons of Kenilworth with reference to the advowson of the church at Hampton, but after a lengthened dispute it was ultimately agreed that he and his heirs should elect and the canons of Kenilworth present to the bishop, and that the incumbents of Hampton should have the chapelries of



Baddesley and Nuthurst. This seems to be the earliest record of a church at Baddesley, though there can be but little doubt that it was one of those chapelries which Roger de Moubray gave to the canons of Kenilworth, and which in all probability had been previously taxed by Geoffrey de Wirce for the benefit of the monks at Kirby. That the inhabitants of Baddesley were intimately associated with the abbey of Kenilworth, and regarded it as their mother church, appears to be attested by the fact that in very ancient manorial deeds a certain road within the parish is described as the "Abbey wey." And that Abbey way was doubtless trodden for many centuries by the spiritually and temporally needy. For the abbeys in those days were not merely the abode of those who had dedicated themselves to the service of God in religion, but they afforded relief to the neighbouring poor, a home to the outcast and oppressed, a hostelry for the traveller, and a place of safe deposit for the deeds of many a landed estate. As late as the year 1530 for example, when the lands of Nicholas Brome of Baddesley were divided between his co-heiresses, the award provided that the "Title deeds of the estates in which they were mutually interested should be deposited in a chest with two locks and left with the abbot of Kenilworth for safe custody and reference by either party as occasion should require."

And that these religious houses afforded a home for those in misfortune is clear from the touching record of a noble lady who in 1538 was reduced to absolute poverty and distress. This was the lady Cecily Grey, a descendant of the noble family of Ferrers of Groby, and wife of John Sutton, baron Dudley. On February 24, 1538, in a letter to the Lord Privy Seal she wrote: "Unless the good prioress of Nuneaton did give me meat and drink of free cost to me and mine that here remains with me, I could not tell what shift to make." And if the whole truth were told, many a similar testimony could be recorded.

But to return from a digression: although the chapel at Baddesley

was subject to the church at Hampton in the early days of Henry III., the manor of Baddesley had been given by Nigel d'Albini or his son Roger de Moubray to Walter de Bisege before 1135; and this family continued to hold it till about the middle of the thirteenth century when it passed by the marriage of an heiress to Sir Thomas de Clinton of Coleshill. The earliest evidence of a presentation to this church by the lords of Baddesley occurs in the year 1305, when James de Clinton, the son of Sir Thomas and Mazera his wife, is recorded as the patron. Henceforward for many years there is little to record concerning the history of the church beyond the names of the incumbents and the owners of the advowson, and these, as far as they can be collected, are given in a subsequent list. There is mention however in early but undated deeds of two others who were incumbents of Baddesley probably before the institution of Archer in 1305. The earlier of these was one "Simone persona," who was a witness to a grant of land in Baddesley to Turstano de Bisege by Radulphus de Bisege: and the latter was "Mag' Joh'e Horgilun r'tore de Baddisle," who witnessed the grant of a croft in Baddesley near Risingbridge ("juxta Risenbrugg") to James de Clinton, lord of Baddesley Clynton, by Matilda Ledet de Baddisle, for which grant James gave her one mark of silver and a quarter of corn—"unum quarterium frumenti."

That a rectory house formerly existed at Baddesley is unquestionable, and moreover that certain lands adjoining it were held by the rectors for the time being there can be no doubt; but there is no evidence that either the one or the other was ever an ecclesiastical foundation. Perhaps the non-existence of such possession in the present day is the strongest proof of its non-existence in former days, since the church has been especially tenacious of her ancient rights.

The earliest mention of such house and land occurs under date September 29, 1329, when Thomas de Clinton, the lord of Baddesley, gave and confirmed to Dom. Galfridus (de Stoneley), rector of the

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church at Baddesley, three fields of arable land together with a meadow lying within them, and a house near to the tenement of one John Aleyn. But it must be observed that this grant was not to the church, but to the rector for an annual rent, and for his life only ("totam vitam ipsius Galfridi"). The said lands lay in breadth between the lands of John Aleyn on the one side, and those of John de Pesham of Rowynton on the other, and in length from the highway leading from Balishale towards Rowynton to the wood which is called Haywode. And the grant further records that the said lands were formerly held by John de Bannebury, so that this was the earliest instance of their having been held by a rector. These four fields and the meadow called Renefield were granted to John de Bannebury of Warwick and his wife Johanna by Thomas de Clinton on July 28, 1326. But although the original grant to Stoneley was undoubtedly a personal one, records show that the same house and lands were enjoyed by later rectors, though by what tenure they held them it is impossible to say.

In April, 1339, Robert de Enderby was instituted to the rectory of Baddesley, and is said to have been succeeded in 1346 by Adam de Overton. But a deed of September 20, 1350, relates that Richard Godman of Baddesley gave to Robert de Enderby, *clerico*, his tenement with the curtilage and gardens, and three fields called Gylbardeslond to hold in fee from the capital lords of the manor. This also appears as a personal grant to a possibly retired rector.

In 1438 Thomas Peny was the bailiff of the manor of Baddesley, and on August 15 of that year a power of attorney was granted to him whereby to give livery of the same lands that Stoneley had held in the last century to John Brome, who at that date purchased a considerable portion of the lands in Baddesley. Yet the rectory house appears to have remained in the tenure of the rectors, and the lands also appear to have reverted, for according to an old rental, not dated, but probably of about 1450, there is mention of the rectory with its garden

and crofts by the highway leading from the said rectory towards Rowynton, and between the lands of Nicholas Goodman and a croft called Ashcroft. And since the same roll mentions a garden opposite the rectory, and lying between the highway and Haywood, and which is referred to again in 1466, there can be little doubt concerning the situation of the ancient rectory house. For what period and by what tenure the house and lands were held by the rectors in later years there is no evidence to show, but it seems probable that some prescriptive right had been asserted, since the question of right was evidently discussed in the seventeenth century as the following records indicate.

On November 29, 1518, Sir Edward Ferrers made a feoffment to Sir Thomas Nevile, Sir Edward Belknap and others of his right in three burgages situate in Crokyd lane within the city of London; and of and in an annual rent of 26s. 8d. arising out of a tenement called "le bell et cheker" lately in the tenure of the rector and guardians of the church of Saint Denis, Bakchurch, London; and of and in an annual rent of 20s. arising out of a tenement and alley (*et una aleya*) with divers premisses within the parish of All Saints near London walls—"juxta muros London;" which said burgages and premisses are stated to have formerly been in the possession of Thomas Marrow, serjeant-at-law.\* Thomas Marrow had married Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Brome and sister to Constance, wife of Sir Edward Ferrers, but Isabella had died before the date of this feoffment leaving an only daughter Dorothy. The copy of this

\* Thomas Marrow who married Isabel Brome was the son of Sir William Marrow, knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1455-6 (34 Hen. VI.), and his wife Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Rich of London, mercer. Thomas Marrow was called to be serjeant-at-law with six others in 20 Hen. VII. (1504-5), and they kept their feast at the Archbishop's House in Lambeth. The connection with Baddesley led to the association of Thomas and Isabella as members of the Gild of St. Anne at Knowle, and the arms of Marrow quartering Rich and impaling Brome were formerly in the windows of the church at Knowle.

feoffment now at Baddesley is endorsed by Edward Ferrers (1585-1650) in these words:—

“This rent within named of 26s. 8d. goinge out of y<sup>e</sup> bell and y<sup>e</sup> checquer lyeth in fanchurch street in London. Although not named in y<sup>e</sup> deed it is by y<sup>e</sup> will of S<sup>r</sup>. Edward Ferrers given to y<sup>e</sup> parson of Baddeslie and his successors for ever.” And he adds, “Quere in his will—it beinge given in lieu of y<sup>e</sup> foure feilds in Baddesley.”

Whether Edward Ferrers had ever perused the will of Sir Edward Ferrers or not is uncertain—presumably by his “quere” he had not; but he certainly appears to have regarded the right or the claim of the rectors to the “four fields” as very questionable, since an endorsement in his handwriting appears on the power of attorney granted to Thomas Peny in 1438 in these words:—“These deeds show y<sup>e</sup> 4 feilds to be bought and sold 2 severall times in Hen. 6<sup>th</sup> raigne, and not to be gleabe lands as it is supposed.” Existing deeds testify to the repeated sale of these lands, and neither the will of Sir Edward Ferrers proved in London November 18, 1535, nor that of his widow the lady Constance proved October 17, 1551, [*Buck.* fol. 29] has any mention whatever of the lands as belonging to, or being bestowed upon the church at Baddesley, or of any rents granted in lieu of them.

The conclusion therefore appears to be evident that neither house nor lands ever existed in Baddesley as pertaining of right to the church, and that whatever lands were held by the rectors in former days were held by rental from the manor lands, or in individual cases by personal grant.

The edifice itself is small and consists merely of nave and chancel, and an embattled tower at the west end containing a peal of three bells. Previous to the erection of the tower “the bells hanged in a turret,” as Henry Ferrers has recorded. The tower was built by Nicholas Brome, lord of the manor, some time between 1496 and 1508, when he also raised the walls of the nave ten feet higher, and

inserted therein the present clerestory windows. The chancel was rebuilt and extended twelve feet by Edward Ferrers, lord of the manor, in 1634, as a tablet over the door in its south wall thus records:—

Edward Ferrers, Esquire,  
sonne and heire of Henry  
Ferrers and Jane White his  
wife did new builde and  
re-edify this chancell at  
his owne proper costes and  
charges ano Domi 1634.  
This church is dedicated to  
Saint James.

The tablet bears also a shield with the arms of Ferrers of Baddesley impaling Peyto. On the chancel arch may still be seen traces of a simple design in distemper—the only remains of the mural decoration which in mediæval days was doubtless general throughout the church.

The history attaching to the erection of the tower is a melancholy one, but it cannot well be considered otherwise than authentic. It is related by Dugdale on the authority of manuscripts of Henry Ferrers which he had not only seen, but is known to have borrowed and retained and never returned. These manuscripts have unfortunately perished, but there are trustworthy transcripts of many of them yet existing in the Birthplace Library at Stratford-on-Avon, and from these may be gathered the statements of Henry Ferrers in his own words. He says: "Nich. Brome slew y<sup>e</sup> minister of Baddesley church findinge him in his plor (parlour) chockinge his wife under y<sup>e</sup> chinne, and to expiatt these bloody offences and crimes he builte y<sup>e</sup> steeple and raysed y<sup>e</sup> church body 10 foote higher, as is to be seen at this day in y<sup>e</sup> church, and boughte 3 belles for y<sup>e</sup> same church. In his epitaph in y<sup>e</sup> church y<sup>e</sup> buildinge of y<sup>e</sup> church and steeple was expressed: he died y<sup>e</sup> 29 daye of August \* ano 1517. I have seene y<sup>e</sup> Kinge's pdon for itt, and y<sup>e</sup> Pope's pdon and his penaunce

\* This statement of Henry Ferrers was either inaccurate, or the error may possibly have arisen in some later transcription. It was Sir Edward Ferrers who died on

there enjoined him. He also builded y<sup>e</sup> steeple of Packwood church. My father did see a peice of glasse in y<sup>e</sup> church in his tyme, wherin Nich. Brome's buildinge y<sup>e</sup> steeple was expressed, with an 'orate p. aia Nichi. Brome,' who builded y<sup>e</sup> steeple there, and his armes in y<sup>e</sup> glasse."

With so circumstantial an account, obtained from reliable transcripts of documents that were themselves in existence till recent years, it would seem but perverse to question the accuracy of the recorded history of the foundation of the tower at Baddesley.

Henry Ferrers declares that he had seen the king's pardon and the Pope's pardon granted to Nicholas Brome for his crime, together with the penance enjoined; but he does not record the date or the terms of one or the other.

There yet remains amongst the manuscripts at Baddesley an original Letter Patent, which in all probability is the identical "pardon" referred to by Henry Ferrers, and if so, it affords the strongest confirmatory evidence of the truth of the tradition. This is a royal pardon granted to Nicholas Brome by Henry VII. on May 7, 1496, for all crimes, misdemeanours, transgressions, &c., committed before November 7, 1485. There is no mention therein of any specific misdemeanour; but the grant is witnessed, "Teste me ipso apud Westm' septimo die Maii. anno regni nri undecimo," and to it the Great Seal is attached.

August 29 and in 1535. According to the inscription on the wall of the tower Nicholas Brome died in October, 1517; and a record made by Edward Ferrers in 1633 says: "Nicholas Brome esqr. who builded the steeple and rep'd y<sup>e</sup> body of the church died and was buried the 10th day of October att the church doore under y<sup>e</sup> blew marble stone at y<sup>e</sup> entrance into the church at y<sup>e</sup> doore, 1517." The usual entrance into the church now (as in all probability in the sixteenth century) is by the door in the south wall, where a venerable porch existed till 1872, when it was removed. Tradition points to this spot within the church as the burial-place of Nicholas Brome; and that an interment had been made there was rendered evident during the restoration in 1872, when Marmion Ferrers discovered what he firmly believed to be the skeleton of his ancestor Nicholas Brome.

This assuredly is confirmatory evidence of some serious crime on the part of Nicholas Brome. That he slew John Herthill in Longbridge field in revenge for the death of his own father whom Herthill murdered is well known; but that crime was committed in 1471, and on March 18 following was apparently compounded for under the terms of an arbitration formally held at Coventry. Consequently this royal pardon of 1496, a quarter of a century later, cannot well be presumed to apply to that. But if not, to what crime did it apply? There is nothing otherwise on record to which it could apply save to that unhappy crime which attaches to his memory, and for which the tower of Baddesley church has stood for four hundred years as a monument of his penance.

It is remarkable too that although Nicholas Brome was undoubtedly lord of Baddesley long before 1493, yet in that year the bishop of the diocese presented to the church *ratione lapsus*, whilst in 1499, three years after the pardon, Nicholas Brome himself presented. The cause of the lapse therefore may not be far to seek.

The tower contains three bells, of which the little bell is undoubtedly one of the original peal set up by Nicholas Brome. It bears a small shield of arms, as yet undeciphered, but the legend is clear and distinct, "Sancte Nicholai, ora pro nobis." The second bell is inscribed, "Henry Bagley made mee 1678;" and the great bell has the founder's mark with lettering which appears to be STOME.

On the tower wall within the west door may still be seen this record :

Nicholas Brome, Esquire, Lord of  
Baddesly did new build this  
steeple in the raigne of Kinge  
Henry the Seaventh. He died  
in October 1517.

An inventory of church plate, etc., was made throughout the country in the time of Edward VI., and Baddesley Clinton church is said to



have been possessed of the following articles, although a subsequent memorandum records certain defaults.

It'm there a oon chalice iij belles, a handbell  
 and a sacring bell.  
 a pix latyne  
 a cope silke  
 iij vestmts oon veluet, oon silke, oon dornix  
 wt iij albes to them  
 two altar clothes  
 a front of lether gilt  
 two candlesticks pewter  
 a pax latyn  
 a corporys wt a case.  
 m<sup>d</sup> that the p'ishe have sold sithence  
 the last S'vey to the rep'acon of their  
 church theis p'cells folowing  
 a cope silke  
 a senser latyne  
 a holy water tynke latyne  
 a crosse latyne.\*

Beneath the chancel of Baddesley church the ashes of generations of the lords of Baddesley and their families doubtless lie, but their memorials in most part have long since perished. Henry Ferrers has preserved records of several that had probably disappeared long before his days, and of those that existed in Dugdale's time many are no longer to be seen. The following account of these ancient memorials and epitaphs is here transcribed from the *History of Warwickshire* in order that the present record of the church may be rendered as complete as possible.

1. In the chancel upon a raised monument.

**Hic jacet Beatriz Brome, vidua, filia  
 Radulfi Shirley, militis, quondam uxor  
 Johannis Brome de Badsley-Clinton  
 armigeri; que obiit 1<sup>o</sup> die mensis  
 Julii anno Domini MCCCClxxiii,  
 cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.**

\* MSS. in Miscellanea of Queen's Remembrancer, *Warwick Antiq. Mag.*, pt. v. p. 244.

2. Upon a marble there, whereon was a large portraiture in brass of a man in armour :

**Hic jacet Philippus Puresey, armiger  
filius & heres Willielmi Puresey de  
Sbirford in Com. War. armigeri;  
qui obiit xvi<sup>to</sup> die mensis Septembris  
anno Domini MCCCCxvi, cujus  
anime propitietur Deus.**

3. In this chapel there is a large gravestone, whereon is a plain cross, but no inscription : under it lieth buried Dorothy, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Marrow, Sergeant-at-Law, who was first married to Francis Cokeyne of Pooley, in this county, Esquire, and afterwards to Sir Humfrey Ferrers of Tamworth Castle.

4. Under a large marble lying within the church door, at the very entrance, whereupon hath been a fair portraiture in brass of a man in armour, lyeth buried Nicholas Brome, sometime Lord of this manor.

5. And under the next stone lyeth Elizabeth, one of his daughters, wife to Thomas Hawe of Solihull.

6. Under another, near thereto, lyeth Edward Brome, son of the said Nicholas, by Katherine Lampeck, his second wife ; which Edward married Margery, the daughter to John Beaufo of Emscote in this county, Esquire, and died Anno 1531, 23 H. 8.

7. Upon a stone in the midst of the chancel :

Here lieth Henry Ferrers, Esquire, son and heir of Edward Ferrers and Briget Windsor his wife ; who was sometime Lord of this mannour, and married Jane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry White, son and heir of Sir Thomas White of South-Warnborn. He died the x<sup>th</sup> day of October Anno Dom. 1633, of his age the 84<sup>th</sup> leaving issue Edward Ferrers.

8. Upon another, near the former :

Here lieth the body of Edward Ferrers, Esquire, son and heir of Henry Ferrers and Jane White his wife, sometimes Lord of this mannour ; who married Anne, the eldest daughter of William Peto of Chesterton, Esquire, and Elianor Aston his wife ; who died March the xx<sup>th</sup> aged 65, Anno à pariente Virgine 1650, leaving issue onely Henry Ferrers.

**Hic mihi lapidea marmorea posita est ;  
immo tibi, qui hoc legis, quisquis es vigila  
dum vigilas, et in rem tuam maturè  
propera ; horam scit nemo. Vale.**

9. In the body of the church :

Here lieth Anne, the eldest daughter of William Peto of Chesterton, Esquire, and Elianor Aston his wife, who was married to Edward Ferrers, Esquire, Lord of this mannour of Badsley the xii<sup>th</sup> day of February Anno Dom. 1611, and died in childbirth the xii<sup>th</sup> day of September Anno 1618 ætatis suæ 33, leaving issue onely Henry Ferrers.

None of the foregoing memorials recorded by Dugdale exist at the present day, and the sole remaining record given by him is that on the "tombe of the chancel," where the remains of Sir Edward Ferrers and his wife Constance Brome were laid to rest. This tomb remains, but the inscription as recorded by Dugdale is so imperfect that its correct reading is transcribed here from the original.

Here lieth Sir Edward Ferrers, Knighte, sonne and heire of Sir Henry Ferrers and Margaret Hekstall his wife, of East Peckham, in the county of Kent, Knight. He died the xxix<sup>th</sup> day of August 1535, leavinge issue Henry, Edward, George, and Nicholas. Here also lyeth Dame Constance his wife, daughter and heire to Nicholas Brome, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of this manor of Baddesley Clinton, who died the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of September 1551. Here also lieth Henry Ferrers theire eldest sonne and heire, who married Katherine daughter and one of the coheires of Sir John Hampden, of Hampden, in the Countie of Buckingham, Knighte. He died Ano. Dom. 1526, leavinge issue Edward Ferrers, married to Briget daughter to William, Lord Windsor of Bradenhá, 1548, and died Ano. Domi. 1564.

Round the margin of the tomb is the following inscription :—

Ecce hic in pulvere dormimus. Hic nostræ rescidit gloria carnis. Disce mori mundo, vivere disce Deo. Hodie nobis, cras vobis.

On the face of the tomb and on the arch above are shields of arms indicating alliances of the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton with the families of Brome, Hampden, Windsor and White.

On the north wall of the chancel is a marble tablet with this inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of M<sup>rs</sup>. Helena Ferrers, late of Aylesbury House, in this county, who departed this life the 29<sup>th</sup> of January, 1840, in her 74<sup>th</sup> year. May she rest in peace. She was the daughter and heir of George Alexander, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Stirtloe, Huntingdonshire, and wife of Edward Ferrers, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Baddesley, who died in 1795, September 25.

In the centre of the floor of the chancel is a large marble slab placed there in recent years by Marmion Edward Ferrers, Esq., the

late lord of the manor, and bearing the following inscription from his pen :—

Beneath this chancel repose twelve generations of the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, from Sir Edward Ferrers, Kn<sup>t</sup>., who died in 1535, to Edward Ferrers, Esq<sup>r</sup>., his lineal descendant, who died 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1830, and who, by his marriage with the Lady Harriet Anne Ferrars Townshend, eldest daughter of George, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquis Townshend, and 16<sup>th</sup> Baron de Ferrers, etc., united the Chartley, Tamworth and Baddesley lines of the family. The said Lady Harriet Ann Ferrers, who died 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1845, and is buried with her husband on the north side of this tablet, left surviving issue four sons and two daughters.

HENRY FERRERS

the Antiquarian, who died in 1633, in the 84<sup>th</sup> year of his age, was lord of this manor 70 years, and lies at the head of this stone. May they rest in peace.

The beautiful and historic east window with its portraitures, legends, and shields of arms has been particularly described by Dugdale, with however one notable omission. This is a large shield of the impaled arms of Sir Edward Ferrers, knt., and his wife Constance Brome, containing many quarterings, and which from its genealogical importance deserves a precise record.

In the upper portion of the window are representations of Sir Edward Ferrers and Constance his wife with their three sons and six daughters all kneeling before St. George, and issuing from the mouth of Sir Edward this legend, "Sancte Georgi, ora pro nobis."

Beneath this in the same window is the picture of the same Sir Edward and Lady Constance together with her father Nicholas Brome all kneeling in their surcoats of arms before a crucifix, with a scroll issuing from the lips of Sir Edward and bearing the legend, "Amor meus crucifixus est."

In the lower part of the window and set up in later times there are four shields of arms, viz., Ferrers impaling respectively Hampden, Windsor, White and Peyto. And in connection with the above are the following inscriptions :—

1. Nicholas Brome, Esquier, Lord and owner of Badsley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rawfre Arundell of Eggleshole in the Countie of Cornwall,

Knight, Anno Dom. 1473, and died the x<sup>th</sup> of October, 1517, leaving issue Isabell and Constance, his two daughters, and lieth buried at this church dore.

2. Sir Edward Ferrers, Knight, son and heire of Sir Henry Ferrers of East Peckham in the county of Kent, Knight, married Constance, daughter and coheir of the same Nicholas of this Mannour of Badsley Clinton, Anno Dom. 1497. He died 29 Aug. 1535, and lieth buried in the tombe of this chancell.

3. Dame Constance Ferrers daughter and coheir to Nicholas Brome, and Elizabeth Arundel his first wife, who married to Sir Edward Ferrers An. D. 1497 and died 30 Sep. 1551, leaving issue by him, Henry, Edward, George and Nicholas, and six daughters, Jane, Ursula, Anne, Margaret, Elizabeth and Alice, figured as abovesaid.

4. Henry Ferrers, Esquire, son and heir of the same Sir Edward and Dame Constance, married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Hampden of Hampden in the Countie of Buck: Knight, Ano. 1524, and died 1526, leaving issue only Edward Ferrers his heir and lieth buried in this tombe.

5. Edward Ferrers, Esquire, son of the same Henry, married Bridget, daughter of William, Lord Windsor, Anno Dom. 1548, and died 11 Aug. 1564, leaving issue Henry Ferrers his heir, and lieth buried in Tarbick church in the countie of Worcester.

6. Henry Ferrers, Esquire, son of the same Edward and Bridget his wife, married Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir of Henry White of South Warnborn in the countie of Hamps.: Esquire, Anno Dom. 1582, and died the X<sup>th</sup> of October 1633, leaving issue onely Edward Ferrers his heir, and lieth buried in this chancell.

7. Edward Ferrers, Esquire, son of the same Henry and Jane his wife, married Anne, the eldest daughter of William Peto of Chesterton, Esquire, Anno Dom. 1611. She died the XII<sup>th</sup> day of September Anno Dom. 1618, leaving issue onely Henry Ferrers, born the 18th day of December, Anno Dom. 1616.

The large shield referred to above, of which Dugdale gave no record, has thirty-two quarterings as follows:—

Quarterly quartered; 1st and 4th grand quarters.

- |   |    |                  |   |   |  |
|---|----|------------------|---|---|--|
| { | 1. | Ferrers of Groby | - | - | Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1. |
|   | 2. | Botetourt        | - | - | Or, a saltire engrailed, sable.                  |
|   | 3. | Frevill          | - | - | Or, a cross flory, gules.                        |
|   | 4. | Mountford        | - | - | Bendy of ten, or and azure.                      |

2nd and 3rd grand quarters.

- |   |           |           |   |   |   |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|
| { | 1. and 4. | Heckstall | - | - | Quarterly 1 and 4 gules; 2 and 3 sable, a fleur de lys argent; over all a bend of the last. |
|   | 2. and 3. | Hewett    | - | - | Sable, a chevron engrailed between three owls argent.                                       |

*Impaling*

Quarterly quartered; 1st and 4th grand quarters.

- |   |           |       |   |   |   |
|---|-----------|-------|---|---|---|
| { | 1. and 4. | Brome | - | - | Sable, on a chevron, argent, three broom sprigs, vert.            |
|   | 2. and 3. | Rody  | - | - | Gules, a cross moline, voided, between four fishes, hauriant, or. |

2nd and 3rd grand quarters.

- |   |    |           |   |   |   |
|---|----|-----------|---|---|---|
| { | 1. | Arundell  | - | - | Sable, six hirondelles, argent, 2, 2, 2.              |
|   | 2. | Courtenay | - | - | Or, three torteaux, a label of three points, argent.  |
|   | 3. | Coleshull | - | - | Chequy, sable and gold, a chief, argent, guttée d'or. |
|   | 4. | Carminow  | - | - | Azure, a bend or.                                     |

Beside the foregoing memorials there is one other still in existence, but of which no record can be found. It is a small latten effigy of a female figure kneeling, having the hands clasped as in prayer. This evidently had its place originally in the church, but it is now preserved in the private chapel at the Hall. Whom it represents there is not sufficient evidence to show, but on the mantle are the arms quarterly of Brome and Arundell, whilst the dress appears to be "ermine." The lady Constance Ferrers is represented in the east window of the church as bearing upon her mantle the arms quarterly of Brome, Arundell, Rody and Heckstall, which would seem to be a singular combination whether considered as her own or her husband's arms. There is some probability that this small effigy is a memorial of Joyse (Jocosa), a younger daughter of Nicholas Brome and his wife Elizabeth Arundell, of whom however nothing further is known than that she obtained a legacy of 20 marks under the will of her sister the lady Constance Ferrers in 1551. She must then have been in middle age, and probably died unmarried. Possibly the ermine dress was an indication of her unmarried life.

Nothing further of interest remains in the church deserving a record with the exception of a picturesque oak screen of the seventeenth century. It was erected in 1634 when Edward Ferrers rebuilt the chancel, and was then set up beneath the chancel arch. When the church and the east window were restored in 1872 by the

munificence of the late Georgiana Lady Chatterton the screen was removed to its present position at the west end beneath the tower arch.

The sacred and profane legends inscribed thereon are of a singular character; the third (an extract from Virgil) having been selected by Edward Ferrers, as family tradition states, as a warning to those who had deprived him of the use of his parish church, to refrain from further interference with his legal possession of the chancel. To the general reader, however, the legends conveyed more direct and purely spiritual admonitions. They are as follows:—

Memor esto Brevis ævis:  
Hic querite Regna Dei  
Procul hinc procul este prophani.

1634

It may be interesting to add one word concerning a late benefaction to the church. On October 12, 1630, a croft known as Blecroft lying in Chadwick end and within the manor of Balsall was granted to William Knight, husbandman, and others (tenants within the manor of Baddesley) and to their heirs for a term of 91 years and six months, on the condition that from time to time as necessity required during that term, they should “maintain, sustain and repair the church or chapel of Baddesley Clinton.”

On February 18, 1716-17, William Knight, probably son or grandson of the above mentioned William, made his will and bequeathed to the poor of Chedwick in Balsall, and likewise to the poor of Baddesley Clynton, the sum of ten shillings to be distributed for ever on each succeeding Good Friday after his death, and the death of his wife Elizabeth; and the security for these payments was to rest upon two little closes called Houseplace or Ward's closes. William Knight of Balsall was buried at Baddesley on February 25, 1716-17, and his relict Elizabeth was also there interred on November 13, 1723.

## PATRONS AND INCUMBENTS OF THE CHURCH.

It remains now to give a summary account of the patrons and incumbents of the church as far as they are at present known. The following record has been compiled from various sources, but in the main from the researches of Sir William Dugdale. In his *History of Warwickshire* he gave for the church at Baddesley, as for other parishes, a list of the patrons and incumbents; and amongst the manuscripts at the Hall is a further list containing some additional names. This is in the handwriting of Sir William Dugdale, and in all probability is the identical record sent by him to Edward Ferrers on October 16, 1650, and which is referred to in his letter already given *in extenso*. It is endorsed, *Incumbents of Baddesley Clinto' presented to y<sup>e</sup> church there since itt was made a Rectory, Ano. 1305*. Some further additional names have been discovered in certain manorial deeds and memoranda now in the archivium at the Hall; and an examination of the Registers in the parish church (kindly permitted by the rector, the Rev. P. B. Brodie,) has resulted in the still further addition of the names of the more recent incumbents; but the earliest record in the Registers is as late as 1761, and of the earlier registers no trace can be found. In many instances it is impossible to give the precise year of the presentation or the resignation or death of the incumbent, and in such cases the utmost that can be gathered is the name of the incumbent in a certain specified year. Many long intervals may be noted both in early and modern days wherein no name of an incumbent appears, and regretful as it may be, no amount of research in the present day would be likely to result in rendering the list thoroughly complete.



## PATRONI.

Jacobus de Clinton.

Jacobus de Clinton,† D<sup>ns</sup> de Badsley Clinton.

Walter de Longto', D<sup>ns</sup> epic<sup>a</sup> ratione lapsus.

Thomas, filius Jacobi de Clinton.‡

Dn's Joh'es de Moubray, patronus hac vice.

Johannes de Clinton de Maxstoke ratione minoris etatis Leonardi filii et heredis Thome de Clinton de Badsley.

Dn's Joh'es de Clinton, miles.

Joh'es de Conyngesby.

Joh'es de Conyngesby.

Joh'es Fouke, Dn's de Badsley Clinton.

Idem Joh'es Fouke.

Joh'es Fouke.

Nicholas Dudley.

Robertus Burdet, *domicellus*.||

Dn's Robertus Burdet, d<sup>ns</sup> de Badsley.

INCUMBENTES, ET TEMPORA INSTITUC<sup>o</sup> EORUNDEM.

Magister Johannes Horgilun, rector de Baddesley.\*

Mag. Will'mus le Archer, *cleric*, 5 Id. Maii. Ano' 1305 (33 Edw. i.)

Ancelmus de Sutton, Ano' 1316 (10 Edw. ii.)

Johannes de Asheby, *clericus*, 5 Kal. Junii A<sup>o</sup>. 1318.

Galfridus de Stoneley, *capellanus*, 9 Kal. Maii A<sup>o</sup>. 1328 (2 Edw. iii.)

Rob'tus de Enderby, § *cleric*' Id. Apr. a<sup>o</sup>. 1339 (13 Edw. iii.)

Adam de Overton, 20 Oct. a<sup>o</sup>. 1346 (20 Edw. iii.)

Will's Serle de Sutham, *cler*'. 6 Id. Feb. a<sup>o</sup>. 1346 (20 Edw. iii.)

Joh'es le Kinge, *capellanus*, 5 Kal. Nov. a<sup>o</sup>. 1349 (23 Edw. iii.)

Rogerus de Notingham, *pbr*. 8 Kal. Maii a<sup>o</sup>. 1353 (27 Edw. iii.)

Will'mus Clecher, *capellanus*, 8 Id. Julii a<sup>o</sup>. 1364 (38 Edw. iii.)

Ricardus Hanne, 3 Kal. Martii a<sup>o</sup>. 1365 (39 Edw. iii.)

Radulphus Poutrell, *pbr*. 5 Id. Junii a<sup>o</sup>. 1381 (4 Ric. ii.)

Will'mus Osmunde, *pbr*. 1 Sep. a<sup>o</sup>. 1396 (20 Ric. ii.)

Thomas Hogges, *capellanus*, 3 Nov. a<sup>o</sup>. 1402 (4 Hen. iv.)

Rob'tus Harlaston, *capellanus*, 27 Oct. a<sup>o</sup>. 1409 (11 Hen. iv.)

\* From a deed of Matilda Ledet. No year given but in time of James de Clinton if not earlier. In another deed written Burgeylon.

† James de Clinton died between 25 Mar. 1318 and 5 Kal. Junii 1318.

‡ Thomas de Clinton died before 25 Mar. 1336.

§ By deed of 20 Sep. 1350 Richard Godman of Baddesley gave and confirmed to "Rob'to de Enderby clerico" all his tenement with lands, etc., in Baddesley Clynton called Gylbardeslond to hold *in perpetuum* of the capital lords in fee for due service, etc.

|| On October 3, 1400, Thomas Conyngesbury de Sulby released the manor and advowson of Baddesley Clinton to Robert Burdett of Kingeshull.

Honestus vir Robertus Burdet,  
*domicellus*.

Johanna Burdet, Domina de  
Badsley.

.....  
.....  
W. Smith D'ns episc' ratione  
lapsus.

Nicholas Brome, *armiger*.

Nicholas Brome, *armiger*.†

Sir Edward Ferrers.

Sir Edward Ferrers.§

Jacobus Rex per lapsum.

Jacobus Rex per lapsum.

Edward Ferrers.

Joh'es Osgodsby, *capellanus*, 22 Sep.  
a°. 1414 (2 Hen. v.)

D'ns Joh'es West, *capellanus*, 4 Nov.  
a°. 1418 (6 Hen. v.)

Johannes Blakenhall de Baddesley, *capel-  
lanus*, 29 Dec. 1429.

William Bulker, *capellanus*, 1442.

Alexander Awen, *pbr.* 23 Maii, a°. 1493.

Will'mus Snelston, *capellanus*, 14 Nov.  
a°. 1499 (15 Hen. vii.)

Robertus Banke, *pbr.*† 8 Oct. a°. 1501  
(17 Hen. vii.)

D'ns Thom. Jackson, *rect.* a° 1534 (25 H.  
viii.) (Harl. MSS. 594 art. 13. fol. 116.)

D'ns Henricus Hussey, *rect.* in 1535.  
(*Valor Ecclesiasticus*.)

Mauritius Jones, *clericus*, 5 Jan. 1606.

Franciscus Edwards, *clericus*, 11 Jun.  
a°. 1619.

"Morris Jones who was the parson of this  
parish was buried 25 July 1633" (*Old Memo-  
randum*). Probably he had resigned some-  
time previous to his death.

Thomas Harper,|| *rector*, a°. 1633.

William Smoke, B.A., inst. 2 Dec. 1643.

William Smith, present minister of Bad-  
desley. Choyse approved by Sy. Archer  
21 Dec. 1653.

Anthony Faulkes came to be minister at  
Baddesley Clinton 5 April 1663.

\* In July 1430 (8 Hen vi.) there was a rectory house at Baddesley, and in 1440 James lord de Clinton and Say released his claim to the advowson to John Sperman, *clericus*, John Baxter, *capellanus*, and John Brome de Warwick. In 1442 William Bulker is recorded as capellanus at Baddesley, and probably John Blakenhall immediately preceded him. There is further record of a rectory house as existing in 1465.

† Nicholas Brome died October 10, 1517.

‡ He was living January 22, 1506, and was one of the witnesses to Nicholas Brome's grant of his manor of Baddesley to Sir Edward Ferrers and Constance his wife. Nicholas Brome's wife Katherine was a further witness.

§ Sir Edward Ferrers died August 29, 1535, and was buried in the chancel.

|| Thomas Harper died July 4, 1643, and "lieth buried in the chancel nere to y<sup>e</sup> tombe of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Ferrers." (*Old Memorandum*.)

23 July 1748 (22 Geo. ii.) Thomas Ferrers granted the advowson of Baddesley church to Barlow Evetts of Balsall Temple for 21 years.

22 Sep. 1769, Edward Ferrers granted the advowson to Miller Sadler, Esq<sup>r</sup>., for 14 years.

29 Sep. 1786. Edward Ferrers granted the advowson to Richard Moland of Springfield House for 21 years.

20 Mar. 1812. Edward Ferrers granted the advowson to Joseph Harding of Solihull for 31 years.

Richard Mashiter, curate 1761.

Rev. E. H. Macheter (Mashiter), Incumbent, May, 1775; obiit 1781.

Rev. Mark Noble,\* F.S.A., and S.E., presented in 1781, resign. 7 Nov. 1786.

Robert Sadler, *clerk*, pres., 27 Jan. 1787. resign. 18 July 1794.

John Short, minister, 27 May, 1796.

Rev. J. H. Short, 1845, "Incumbent, and owner of all manner of tithes, 20 Feb. 1847."

Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., Sep. 1854.

Incidental references to the clergy may be found scattered throughout the manorial court rolls of Baddesley, and a selection of a few of the more interesting and curious of these from the fifteenth century may well close the history of the church and its rectors.

Monday, 24 June, 1409. "The tithing men present that Thomas, the rector of Baddesley, was attached for the trespass of his mare in the lord's pasture; and he was *in misericordia*, and fined ijd."

Wednesday, 1 June, 1412. "Robert, rector of the church at Baddesley, was attached for the trespass of four animals at divers times, and Radulphus his brother for two beasts in divers places." They were *in misericordia*; no fine is stated for the rector, but Radulphus was fined ivd.

\* The Rev. Mark Noble was born in Birmingham in 1754, ordained in 1781, and licensed to the curacies of Baddesley Clinton and Packwood in the same year, and on the sudden death of Mr. Mashiter he was presented to the two "livings" or "starvations" as he described them. He resigned his charge here on Nov. 7, 1786, on his appointment to the rectory of Barming, co. Kent, where he died in 1827 æt. 73. Tradition records that a difference once existed between the rector and Mr. Ferrers, the lord of Baddesley, which was adjusted by a present to the rector of a cow and a calf. Mr. Noble during his incumbency here resided at Knowle.

Thursday, 16 May, 1437. Johanna Burdet and the rector of the church were presented for a ditch not cleared in Ayshecroftlane to the injury, etc.

Monday, 20 April, 1478. The rector of the church was presented before the manor court for a ditch not cleared to the injury of others, and ordered to amend it before the feast of Michaelmas next ensuing under pain of fine, etc.

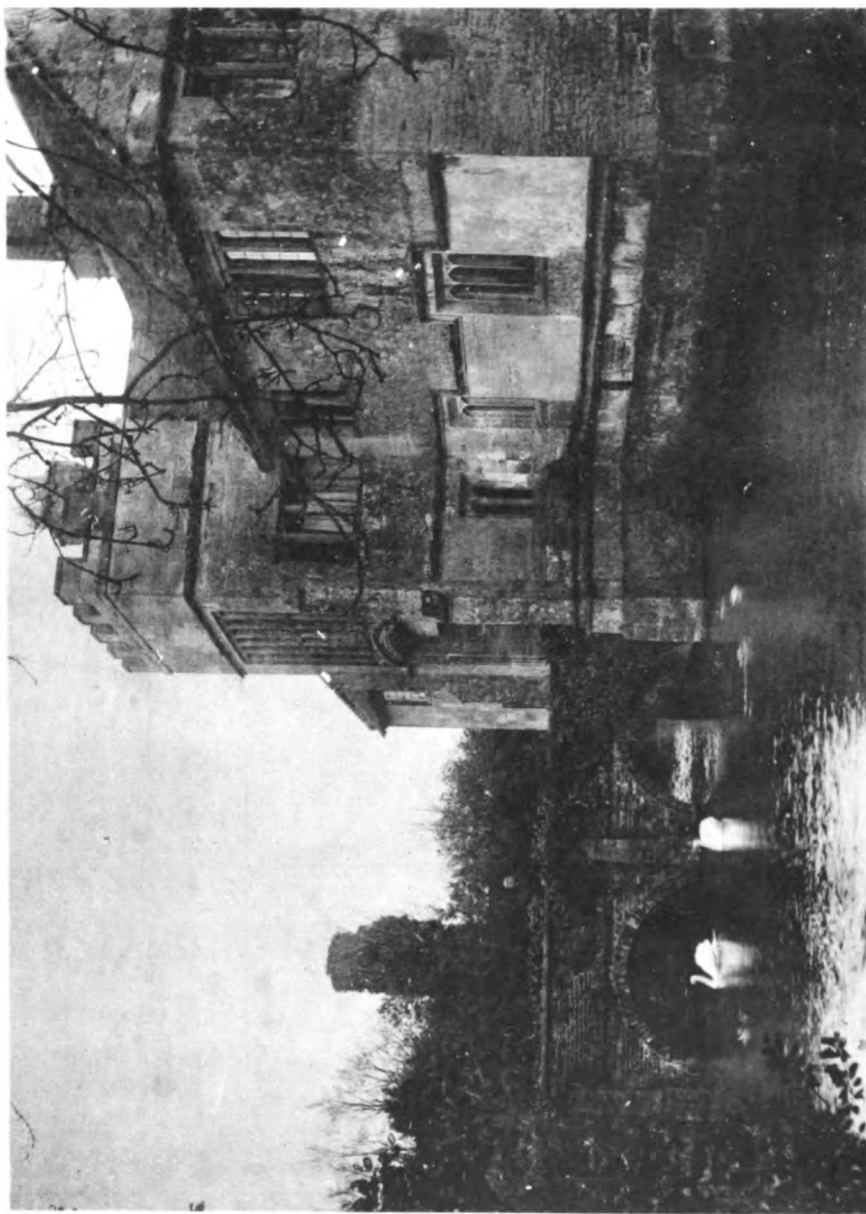
Monday, 30 April, 1492. The tithing men presented that a certain grey mare had strayed within the manor, and was then in the custody of the bailiff; and they ordered that proclamation should be made in court and in church, as the custom was, before the next court day. And if no one should come to redeem it within a year and a day then it should be taken by the lord of the manor.



### 111.—The Hall.

**B**ADDESLEY Clinton Hall is a structure of very ancient date, but there are no records to show when or by whom it was erected. It is a stone building of low elevation, but of considerable extent, forming three sides of a square—the northwestern side, protected by a low wall, being open to the moat, which entirely surrounds the house. The moat was certainly in existence in 1434, and probably in much the same condition that it presents to-day, but no records have been found concerning its construction. The moat was an indication of the manor house as early as the Norman days, and it is therefore more than probable that the moat at Baddesley owes its construction to the family of Bisage, who held the manor through four descents from the early days of the twelfth century. Tradition has it that an outer moat formerly surrounded the house, at least in part, and incidental references in ancient records appear to confirm this, whilst the position of existing fishponds on the western side affords an even stronger confirmation of the tradition. The entrance to the courtyard is on the north-east side over a permanent bridge crossing the moat, and through a passage beneath a fine embattled tower.\* The portal arch is pro-

\* This crenellated tower is certainly of but recent date. In the "Aylesford Collection" of Warwickshire views now in the Reference Library at Birmingham (No. 87736), there is a water colour sketch of the Hall at Baddesley in which the large mullioned window of the Banqueting hall over the archway appears within a central and plain gable. The moat is guarded by a low wall surmounted by palings, and the entrance to the bridge is between two lofty square pillars bearing urns and supporting gates.





bably sixteenth century work, but a considerable portion of the house is evidently of much earlier date, the gateway still retaining the old loopholes constructed for the defence of the drawbridge; and lying beside the entrance is a massive stone which is presumed to have been employed as a balance weight for raising and lowering the bridge. The outer oak door with its massive iron hinges and other furniture and wicket is of very great antiquity, and has generally been regarded as fifteenth century work. It is a matter of interesting conjecture whether this supposition is not fully confirmed by a record discovered in the manor rolls. At all events one such door was undoubtedly made in the year 1459. Thomas Peny, who was the bailiff or steward of the manor, rendered his account at Michaelmas, 1459 (37 Henry VI.), and amongst his expenses gave the following particulars:—

Infra Manerium

Et sol' Willo' Collett p' f'tura unius hostii ad aulum (*sic*) manerii ib'm p' vi dies  
capient' p' die v<sup>d</sup>. - - - ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Et sol' p' unu' C<sup>mo</sup> clav' voc' *spykyngrs* empt' p' eodm hostio - - - xi<sup>d</sup>.

Et sol' p' hooks et hing<sup>s</sup> empt' p' eodm hostii - - - xvij<sup>d</sup>.

At the same time William Collett was paid for his labour in erecting a "dormitorium" over the gate house at the end of the new stable, and John Warner had been employed in tiling it. These buildings are no longer in existence, but the "gate house" was probably the guard house at the outer moat, its usual position in those days. And there is much probability that this ancient gate house stood on the western side of the present house.

Over the present gateway is the magnificent Banqueting hall, panelled in oak, and hung throughout with tapestry, but the plain ceiling which has been set up in place of the original high-pitched roof tends considerably to diminish the effect.

Within the court yard to the left, and entered through an ante-room, or outer hall, is the great hall of the mansion, having a noble



carved stone fireplace, erected about 1634, and windows richly adorned with heraldic devices. From this hall entrance is obtained to the Dining and Drawing rooms, which are both on the northeast side of the house; and a staircase in the southern angle leads to a gallery, which, extending round the three sides of the building, and opening on the courtyard, affords access to the rooms in the upper story. This gallery is now enclosed throughout; on two sides of the house it runs within the original outer walls, but in the southwest wing now occupied by offices, and which is very ancient, an additional wall of later date has been erected towards the courtyard, for the apparent purpose of enclosing the gallery, which previously seems to have been open.

Additional buildings adjoining this wing and extending into the courtyard were erected in 1890 in black and white timber work by the late Mr. Dering, and these whether considered artistically or substantially would do credit to mediæval days. Yet the design was his own, and the workmen local artisans only.

There is a tradition that the northwestern side of the courtyard was formerly enclosed by buildings, and that the opposite side, where now the great hall stands, was open to the moat; and the abrupt termination of the string course both at the northern and eastern angles, together with the existence of several brick buttresses on the northwestern side, would appear in great measure to confirm the tradition.

Near the domestic chapel in the southwest angle of the house there was formerly a well staircase leading to a passage in the basement, which was probably constructed in troublous times to afford a means of escape. The lower room in the tower at this angle still bears traces of the ability to barricade it within, whilst by removal of a stone in the floor admission might be obtained to an underground passage which seems originally to have extended around the house, and to have opened also on a level with the waters of the moat.

But much space would be required, and after all to little purpose,









were one to theorise on the numerous changes the old Hall has undergone. Natural decay has entailed many, and the varying tastes of its many lords from the days of Sir Thomas de Clinton will doubtless account for many more.

The external aspect of the house however is, in most part, but little changed from what it was in mediæval days, and it is impossible to look on those old grey walls without being forcibly reminded of the ages that are gone, and of the generations that have made Baddesley their home. And even within those walls the past seems almost as vivid as the present.

The windows at Baddesley are a treasure in themselves, and give a special charm to the place, for there is scarcely one which is not brightened by shields of arms in heraldic colouring. Therein may be read, as in open volumes, the descent and the alliances of the house of Ferrers, and others,—lords of Baddesley. And since no record of these arms exists, and time is working its ravages amongst them, it will be well to record them, for they possess antiquarian value. Most of these shields were set up in the early part of the seventeenth century, though a few bear date in the sixteenth; and the position which the majority of them occupy to-day is doubtless the same as that in which they were originally placed.

I. In the two large windows of the hall opening on the courtyard are twelve shields of arms surmounted by earls' and barons' coronets, and having inscriptions beneath indicating the alliances commemorated.

1. Ferrers (ancient). Sable, six horse shoes, argent, 3, 2, 1.

Henry of Ferrers, lord of Ferrers in Normandy, came into England at the Conquest, and was lord of Tutbury.

2. Ferrers (ancient) *impaling*  
De Vitry.\*

Robert of Ferrers, earle of Ferrers in Normandy and lord of Tutbury in England and Hawis his wife.

\* This impalement has unfortunately been lost, and the arms of Hawis, who was a

3. Ferrers (ancient) *impaling*

Braose of Gower. Azure, three bars vairy, argent and gules.

Robert of Ferrers, earle of Ferrers, married Sibill, daughter of William, lord Brewse of Brember, Knappe ad Gower.

4. Ferrers (ancient) *impaling*

Peverel. Vairy, or and gules.

William of Ferrers, earle of Ferrers, married Margaret, Lady of Higham, daughter of William Peverel of Notingham.

5. Ferrers (adopted after the marriage with Peverel.) Vairy, or and gules ; *impaling* Kevelioke. Azure, three garbs, or.

William of Ferrers, earle of Derby, married Agnes, Lady of Chartley, daughter of Hugh Kevelioke, earle of Chester.

6. Ferrers. Vairy, or and gules ; *impaling*

Quinci. Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1.

William of Ferrers, earle of Derby, married Margaret, Lady of Groby, daughter of Roger Quincy, earle of Winchester.

7. Ferrers of Groby. Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1 ; *impaling*

Lovaine. Gules, semée of billets, or, a fesse, argent.

William Ferrers, lord Ferrers of Groby, married Elenor, daughter of Matthew lord Lovaine of Stanes.

8. Ferrers of Groby *impaling*

Segrave. Sable, a lion rampant, argent, crowned or, langued and armed gules.

William Ferrers, the second lord Ferrers of Groby, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Segrave of Caledo'.

9. Ferrers of Groby *impaling*

Verdon. Or, fretty of six pieces, gules.

Henry Ferrers, the third lord Ferrers of Groby married Isabel, daughter of Theobald lord Verdon of Weble.

10. Ferrers of Groby *impaling*

Ufford. Sable, a cross engrailed, or.

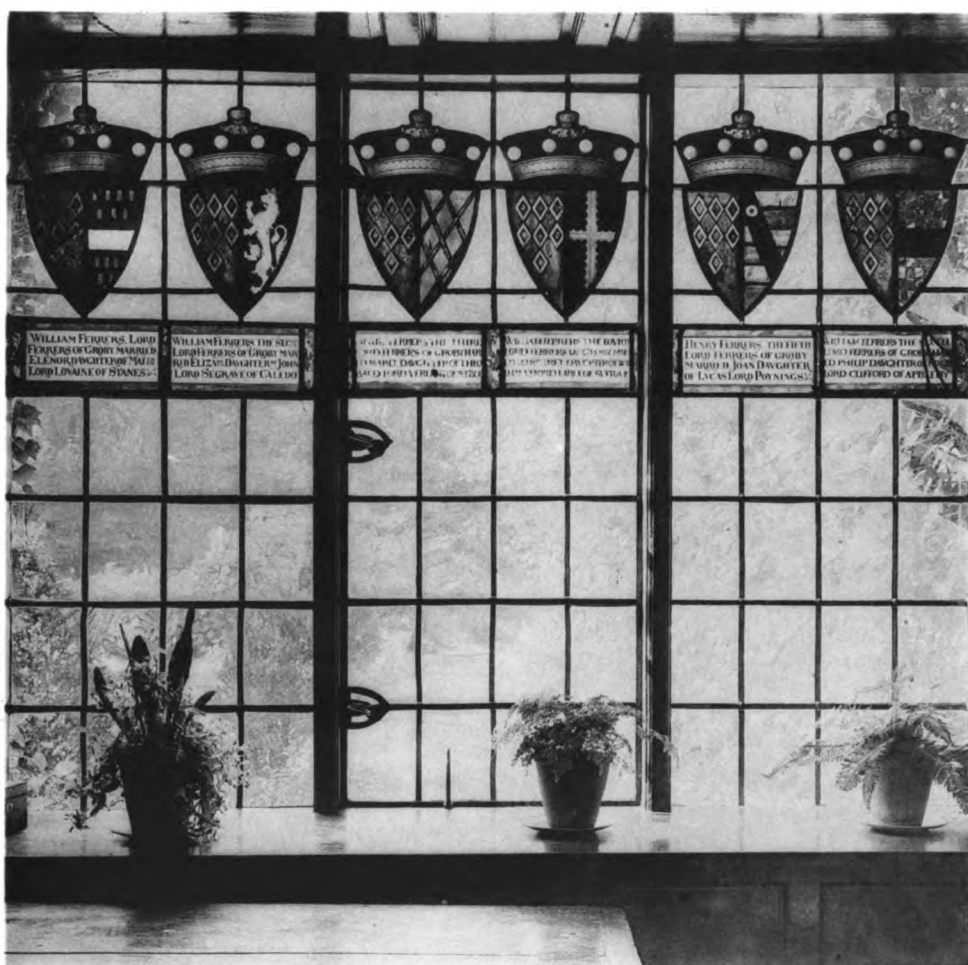
William Ferrers, the fourth lord Ferrers of Groby married Margaret, daughter of William Ufford, earle of Suffolk.

11. Ferrers of Groby *impaling*

Poynings. Barry of six, or and vert, on a bend gules, an annulet, argent.

Henry Ferrers, the fifth lord Ferrers of Groby, married Joan, daughter of Lucas, lord Poynings.

member of the family of De Vitry, have not at the present been discovered. In an old MS. volume at Baddesley the arms given are similar to those of Braose, but without tinctures.











EDWARD FERRERS LORD OF  
BADDESLEY CLINTON MARRIED  
THE LADY HARRIET TOWNSEND  
DAUGHTER & COHEIROF Y<sup>3</sup> MAR<sup>22</sup>

MARMION EDWARD FERRERS  
LORD OF BADDESLEY CLINTON  
BY RIGHT BAPON DE FERRERS OF  
CHARTLEY & BARON COMPTON

EDWARD HENEAGE DERING OF  
THE F<sup>3</sup> OF SURRENDERINGK<sup>3</sup>  
M<sup>3</sup> GEORGIANA L<sup>3</sup> CHATTERTON  
2<sup>3</sup> THE WID<sup>3</sup> OF M<sup>3</sup> FERRERS

12. Ferrers of Groby *impaling*

Clifford. Chequy, or and azure, a fesse gules.

William Ferrers, the sixth lord Ferrers of Groby, married Philip, daughter of Roger, lord Clifford of Appleby.

Midway between the two large windows of the hall there existed an eighteenth century doorway, which was sadly out of keeping with its surroundings. This was removed by Mrs. Dering in 1894, and a new window inserted in its place, bearing three shields of arms in modern glass.

## 1. The centre shield surmounted by a baron's coronet.

Ferrers. Vairy, or and gules, *impaling*

Orpen. Party per pale, azure and or, a lion rampant, counterchanged.

Marmion Edward Ferrers,  
lord of Baddesley Clinton,  
by right Baron de Ferrers of  
Chartley and Baron Compton.

## 2. On the dexter side a shield.

Quarterly. 1st and 4th. Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1, a canton, ermine (Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton). 2nd and 3rd. Sable, six horseshoes, argent, 3, 2 and 1 (Ferrers ancient). And over all an escutcheon of pretence, Azure, a chevron, ermine, between three escallops, argent (Townshend).

Edward Ferrers, lord of Baddesley Clinton,  
married the Lady Harriet Townshend  
daughter and coheir of y<sup>o</sup> 3rd Marquis.

## 3. On the sinister side a shield.

Quarterly. 1st and 4th. Argent, a fesse, azure, in chief three torteaux (Dering of Surrenden Dering). 2nd and 3rd. Or, a saltire, sable (Morines). Over all an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, on a chevron, or, between three boars passant, argent, as many falcons' heads erased, of the field (Iremonger). All *impaling*, Party per pale, azure and or, a lion rampant, counterchanged (Orpen).

Edward Heneage Dering of the Fr. of  
Surrenden-Dering, Kent, m<sup>d</sup> Georgiana,  
Lady Chatterton. 2<sup>o</sup> the widow of  
M. E. Ferrers.

In the south window of the hall are two shields of apparently

much earlier date than those in the large windows, and having names and dates beneath.

1. Gifford of Chillington. Azure, three stirrups with their leathers, or; *impaling* White. Argent, a chevron, gules, between three parrots, vert; on a bordure, azure, ten bezants.

Walter Giffard—Philip Whyte.\*

Anno Domi. 1588.

2. Scudamore. Gules, three stirrups with their leathers, or; *impaling* White (as above).

Thomas Scudamor—Agnes Whyte,\*

Anno Domi, 1585.

In a window on the staircase are two very old shields:

1. Brome. Sable, on a chevron, argent, three broom sprigs, vert.
2. Quarterly of five, three in chief, two in base, and a crescent for difference.
  - (1) Ferrers of Groby. Gules, seven mascles conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1.
  - (2) Botetourt. Or, a saltire engrailed, sable.
  - (3) Frevile. Or, a cross flory, gules.
  - (4) Mountford. Bendy of ten, or and azure.
  - (5) Brome. Sable, on a chevron, argent, three broom sprigs, vert

**Henrie Ferrers did marrie  
Kathrine Hamdon the daughter  
and byet of John Hamdon, Knight  
Anno D<sup>no</sup> 1560.**

II. In the Dining hall are the following shields of arms with inscriptions beneath:

\* Philippa and Agnes White were the sisters of Jane White, who became the wife of Henry Ferrers, "the Antiquary," in 1582. They were the daughters and co-heirs of Henry White by his wife Bridget daughter of Henry Bradshaw, lord chief baron of the Exchequer. Henry White was son and heir to Sir Thomas White of South Warnbourne, co. Hants, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert White of Farnham, co. Surrey, and sister to John White, bishop of Winchester, and to Sir John White, lord mayor of London. Mrs. Ferrers was therefore grand-niece to Bishop White, who preached the funeral oration at the burial of Queen Mary in Westminster Abbey on December 14, 1558. On April 3, 1559, he was sent prisoner to the Tower, and deposed June 26 in the same year. He died at South Warnbourne January 12, 1560, and was buried in the cathedral church at Winchester according to his will—"ut in novissima die resurgam cum patribus et filiis quorum fidem teneo." (Wood, *Athen. Ox.*)

Walter Giffard and his wife Philippa were the grandparents of Bonaventure Giffard, bishop of Madaura, and vicar apostolic of the Midland district of England from 1687 to 1703.

1. Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton. Gules, seven mascles conjoined, or, 3, 3, 1, a canton, ermine; \* *impaling*

Hampden. Argent, a saltire, gules, between four eaglets, displayed, azure.

Henry Ferrers—Kathrine Hampden.

2. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling*

Brome. Sable, on a chevron, argent, three broom sprigs, vert.

Sir Edward Ferrers, Knyght, married

Constance, daughter of Nicholas Brome

of Baddesley Clinton, Esquier.

3. Hampden *impaling* Ferrers of Baddesley.

Henrie Hampden—Elizabeth Ferrers.

4. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling*

Heckstall. Quarterly, gules and sable, in the second and third quarters a fleur-de-lys, argent, over all a bendlet of the last.

Sir Henry Ferrers, Knyght, married Margaret

daughter and coheyre of William Hekstal, of Hekstall, Esquier.

5. Quarterly of five as in the window on the staircase; *impaling*  
Quarterly:—

(1) Hampden. Argent, a saltire, gules, between four eaglets, displayed, azure.

(2) Sydney. Or, a pheon, azure.

(3) Popham. Argent, on a chief, gules, two bucks' heads, cabossed, or.

(4) - - - - (?) Argent, a pale of lozenges (or fusils), sable.

There is neither name nor date affixed, but the shield is commemorative of Henry Ferrers (ob. 1526) and his wife Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Hampden.

The next is a large shield containing fourteen quarterings, of which ten occupy the dexter and four the sinister side. The glass is very old, and the tinctures have almost disappeared, but the charges are sufficiently evident. There is neither name nor date affixed to this shield, but the arms are undoubtedly those of William, lord Windsor of Bradenham (ob. 1558), impaling those of his first wife Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Sambourne. Bridget, one of the

\* These are the usual arms of Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, and must be understood hereafter when the name only is mentioned.

daughters of this lord Windsor and his wife Margaret, became the wife of Edward Ferrers of Baddesley in the year 1548, and was mother of Henry Ferrers the Antiquary.

6. (1) Windsor. Gules, a saltire, argent, between twelve cross-crosslets, or.
- (2) Blount, lord Mountjoy. Barry nebulée of six, or and sable.
- (3) De Ayala. Argent, three wolves (or dogs), sable, within a bordure, or, fretty, gules.
- (4) Castile. Or, a castle, triple-towered.
- (5) Echingham. Azure, fretty of six pieces, argent.
- (6) Beauchamp of Hache. Vairy, azure and argent.
- (7) Andrews of Baylham. Argent, on a bend cotised, sable, three mullets of the field, pierced of the second.
- (8) Stratton. Argent, on a cross, sable, five bezants.
- (9) Molyns. Azure, a cross moline, argent, quarter pierced.
- (10) De Byntworth. Gules, five lions rampant, in cross, or.\*

*Impaling*

- (1) and (4) Sambourne. Argent, a chevron, between three mullets, sable, pierced of the field.
- (2) Drew of Killerton. Ermine, a lion passant, gules.
- (3) Lushill or Lussel. Argent, a pale fusilly, gules, within a bordure azure, bezantée.

\* Although not immediately connected with the history of the family of Ferrers it may not be uninteresting to give some account of the sources of these quarterings of Windsor as displayed in the above shield at Baddesley Clinton.

1. William, second lord Windsor (1) of Bradenham, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Sambourne, and died 1558, was the son of Sir Andrews Windsor, K.B., first lord Windsor of Stanwell, and afterwards of Bradenham, (ob. 1543) by his wife Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Edward Blount, lord Mountjoy, and daughter of William Blount (2) by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Echingham (5). William Blount, who died in his father's lifetime, was the son of Sir Walter Blount, first lord Mountjoy, whose grandfather Sir Walter Blount married Dona Sanchia de Ayala (3), daughter of Don Diego Gomez de Toledo of Castile (4), by his wife Lucy Alfonde Azala, a member of one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Spain. And this last mentioned Sir Walter was the son of Sir Walter Blount of Rock, whose first wife was Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Beauchamp of Hache (6).

2. Sir Andrews Windsor, first lord Windsor, was the son of Thomas Windsor by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Andrews (7) of Baylham by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Stratton (8) by his wife Elizabeth Luttrell, who was also a coheir.

3. Richard de Windsor (temp. Edw. iii.), an early ancestor of Sir Andrews Windsor, married Juliana, daughter and coheir of James Molins (9) of co. Hants by his wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of William de Byntworth (10).







III. In the windows of the Drawing-room are the following shields of arms with legends beneath :

1. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling*  
White.

Henry Ferrers—Jane Whyte,  
1588.

2. Beaufoy. Ermine, on a bend, azure, three cinquefoils, or ; *impaling*  
Ferrers of Baddesley.

John Beaufoe—Ursula Ferrers.

3. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling*  
Windsor. Gules, a saltire, argent, between twelve cross-crosslets, or.

Edward Ferrers—Bridget Windesore.

4. Froggenall. Sable, two bars, or, a chief, argent ; *impaling*  
Ferrers of Baddesley.

Thomas Froggenall—Margaret Ferrers.

In addition to the foregoing ancient shields, two modern shields of arms with crests, mantling and legends have recently (1895) been inserted in the south window.

5. Quarterly. 1st and 4th. Vairy, or and gules (Ferrers of Chartley). 2nd and 3rd.  
Gules, seven mascles conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1 (Ferrers of Groby).

Crest. A unicorn passant, ermine.

Marmion E. Ferrers  
Lord of Baddesley Clinton.

6. Quarterly. 1st and 4th. Gules, a fesse, azure, in chief three torteaux (Dering).  
2nd and 3rd. Or, a saltire, sable (Morines).

Crest. On a ducal coronet, or, a mount, vert, thereon a horse passant, sable.

Edward Heneage Dering  
Lord of Baddesley Clinton.

IV. In the entrance hall is the following shield commemorative of Henry Ferrers, who died in his father's lifetime, 1526.

Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton. Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1 ;  
a canton, ermine, and a label of three points, azure ; *impaling*

Hampden. Argent, a saltire, gules, between four eaglets, displayed, azure.

V. Besides the foregoing arms in the windows of the several reception rooms of the mansion, other arms are to be found in the

windows of many of the bedrooms. Ascending the staircase, to the left hand is the "State Bedroom," in the windows of which are the following shields and inscriptions:—

1. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling* Brome.

Sir Edward Ferrers—Constance Brome.

2. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling* Heckstall.

Sir Henry Ferrers—Margaret Heckstall.

3. Ferrers of Groby.

William Lord Ferrers of Groby.

This shield is supported by two unicorns ermine, and surmounted by a helm with its crest, a wing elevated, argent.

4. Windsor.

William, Lord Windesore of Bradenham.

This shield has for its supporters two horses rampant, argent, and on the helm the crest, a buck's head affrontée, argent, attired or. The chimney-piece in this room is very fine and reaches to the ceiling. It is elaborately carved in oak, and has in the centre a shield of arms, quarterly Ferrers of Groby and Hampden, with an escutcheon of pretence charged with the arms of Whyte. Over the shield is a helm with the crest of Ferrers of Baddesley—a unicorn passant, ermine. On each side-panel is the horseshoe badge, and in the spandrils of the arch beneath are the shields of Groby and Whyte.

In the "White Room" adjoining are two shields:

1. Brome *impaling*

Shirley. Paly of six, or and azure, a canton ermine.

John Brome—Beatrice Shirley.

2. Brome *impaling* Beaufoy.

Edward Brome—Margarie Beaufoe.

and in a small adjoining room—the Tower room—are the arms of Whyte, with the legend "S' Thomas Whyte." In this room is an antique fireplace curiously carved and coloured, and bearing the initials E. F.





In the windows of the bedroom at the eastern angle of the house, and immediately over the drawing-room, are four other shields with inscriptions:—

1. Knightley. Quarterly, ermine; and paly of five, or and gules, all within a bordure, azure; *impaling*  
Ferrers of Baddesley.

Sr Valentine Knightley—Anne Ferrers

2. Findern. Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three crosses patée fitchée, sable; *impaling*  
Ferrers of Baddesley.

William Findern—Jane Ferrers.

3. Brome *impaling*  
Arundell. Sable, six hirondelles, argent, 3, 2 and 1.

Nicholas Brome—Elizabeth Arondel.

4. Brome *impaling*  
Middlemore. Per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two moorcocks, proper.

Thomas Brome—Joane Midelmor.

VI. Over the fireplace in the great hall are seven shields of arms painted on stone, the first and largest shield occupying the centre panel.

1. Quarterly. (1) Ferrers of Baddesley.  
(2) Brome.  
(3) Hampden.  
(4) White.

2. Ferrers of Groby *impaling* Verdon.
3. Ferrers (ancient) *impaling* Braose.
4. Ferrers of Groby *impaling* Frevill.
5. Ferrers of Groby *impaling* Ufford.
6. Ferrers of Groby *impaling* Heckstall.
7. Ferrers of Baddesley *impaling*

Peyto. Barry of six, per pale indented, argent and gules, counterchanged.

This seventh and last shield commemorates the alliance of Edward Ferrers (son of the "Antiquary") and Anne Peyto, who were married on February 12, 1611; and it was doubtless in his days that this fireplace was erected. It was brought down from the Banqueting hall by Thomas Ferrers about 1737 and set up in its present position.

The elevation of the hall was insufficient to permit the erection of three finials which pertained to it, and they are now in the Library, bearing respectively on shields the arms of

1. Ferrers (ancient).
2. Ferrers of Chartley.
3. Ferrers of Groby.

There seems every reason to conclude also that the greater portion of the oak panelling and most of the handsome carved oak mantels to be found in the majority of the rooms were set up in his days, since in one of the upper rooms in the north wing (now the Library) a mantel-piece similar in style and design to the rest bears in a panel the date 1634.

Probably, however, these did but replace more ancient work, for in the Banqueting hall over the gateway there may still be seen remnants of oak panelling and carving of a period anterior to the date mentioned above.

Such are the records and memorials of bygone days within the manor of Baddesley, and as far as can be ascertained nothing of importance has been omitted. And thus the aim of the writer has been accomplished. The work has indeed proved a labour of love, and pleasant memories will for ever attach themselves to the hours and the days that have been employed in necessary research, and especially in the examination of the store of ancient records that remain in the Archivium at the Hall, which afford glimpses of the history of the manor throughout a period of more than seven centuries.

But the record must not be closed without an expression of gratitude for facilities so readily granted, and assistance most willingly given, whereby alone it has become possible to present to the reader this compilation of the annals of Baddesley.

And finally, as a tribute of sincere and heartfelt gratitude for much kindness in days long past, these pages from the history of the manor are reverently dedicated to the beloved and cherished memories of Marmion Edward Ferrers and Edward Heneage Dering.

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## 10.—Continuity.

**T**HE old grey walls of Baddesley and the still deep waters of its moat appear at first sight to indicate a continuity that time has been unable to affect or interrupt, and it seems difficult to realise that Baddesley could ever have been otherwise since its foundation than it is to-day. And yet there has been much of change. Successive lords through many generations have been carried forth from its portals never to return; and the old homestead has been filled alternately with sorrow and rejoicing as the household mourned the loss of one, or welcomed the accession of another. The waters of the moat for centuries have daily flowed, and have daily been replenished; and crumbling stones have now and again been replaced by others, so that in reality there is but little of continuity in its strictest sense, even in the material structure and surroundings of Baddesley.

There is, however, a continuity of a higher and nobler nature to which Baddesley can justly lay claim, and that is—the continuity of the faith professed for centuries by those who have sheltered within its walls. The present writing is intended in no sense to be polemical; but in justice to the memories of those who in penal days endured so much to preserve it, and of those who in modern days have sacrificed so much to support it, the fact must be recorded that Baddesley can lay claim to the honourable position of being one of the very few mansions in England wherein the Catholic Faith has been continuously professed and cherished.

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Many incidental references to this faith and its practice in early days may be gathered from the records already quoted in the history of the manor, and memorials yet exist which testify unquestionably to the faith in which successive lords of Baddesley lived and died. Amongst these may be cited the "*Regesterium fratrum et sororum Gilde Sancte Anne de Knole*," whose records date from the feast of St. Anne, July 26, 1412 (13 Hen. IV.), and which bears upon its pages the names of Nicholas Brome, Elizabeth his wife, and eight of their children as members of that religious confraternity or gild. And when these children came to the age of maturity their names appear again amongst the benefactors of the college and gild at Knowle, for the windows of its chapel were once illuminated with the arms of Sir Edward Ferrers and Thomas Marrow and those of their wives Constance and Isabella, who were the two daughters of Nicholas Brome by his first wife Elizabeth Arundell. And subsequently, mindful of the teaching of the Church and the welfare of their parents' souls, there were placed in the windows of the same chapel the impaled arms of Nicholas and Elizabeth with the accompanying legend:—"Orate pro animabus Nicholas Brome ar: et Elizabeth uxoris ejus."

Sir Edward Ferrers, the founder of his family at Baddesley, succeeded his father-in-law Nicholas Brome in the lordship of the manor in 1517, and in the following year both he and the lady Constance his wife were admitted to the membership of the gild at Knowle; and it was possibly on that occasion that their impaled arms were set up in the windows of the gild chapel with the legend:—"Orate pro bono statu Edwardi Ferrers, militis, et Constantie uxoris ejus." Sir Edward Ferrers was evidently—as his father Sir Henry had been—a royal favourite, for he held many distinguished positions, and amongst them a stewardship in the royal household. Temporal cares and dignities however proved no obstacle to his performance of nobler duties, for he devoted himself assiduously to the welfare

and protection of the religious houses in his own neighbourhood, being capital Seneschal or steward of the Augustinian house at Maxstoke, as also of the Benedictine priory at Wroxall, of which latter house his aunt Jocosa Brome was prioress when she died in 1528.

Troublous times succeeded, but Sir Edward Ferrers was spared the melancholy sight of the dissolved, despoiled and dismantled houses which he had so long guarded and cared for. He died in 1535 at the close of the very year in which the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* or King's Book was compiled, and which led in the spring of the following year to the dissolution of all the lesser monasteries whose income did not exceed £200 a year.

And as he lived so he died,—true to the principles and the teaching of the Catholic faith; for by his will made on July 10, 1535, he desired that the priest who should bury his body should offer for the repose of his soul “five masses in worship of the five wounds principal that our Lord suffered at His bitter Passion,” and that “alms to poor people should be distributed at his burial or within four days that they may pray for his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, and all his friends' souls.” He died in the following month, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church at Baddesley, and there were set up in the east window near his tomb not only the armorial insignia that told of his noble descent, but memorials more worthy still, which testified to his Catholic faith and his devoted love for his country. He is depicted as kneeling before the crucifix, with an aspiration and a prayer issuing from his lips—“Amor meus crucifixus est,” and “Ste Georgi, ora pro nobis.”

And his relict the Lady Constance Ferrers died in the same faith, for in making her will on August 26, 1551, a month previous to her death, she made special bequests to Sir Thomas Heywood, the vicar of Rowington, and Sir Robert Patricke, priest, her chaplain, that they should pray for her soul.

Few and fragmentary are the records of succeeding years, but sufficient appear to testify to the undoubted fact that the lords of Baddesley continued unwavering in their adhesion to the old faith. It was but fourteen years after the death of Sir Edward Ferrers that his great-grandson Henry Ferrers was born at Baddesley in 1549, where he lived for more than eighty years. He has left us in a diary (now happily preserved in the Bodleian Library—Rawlinson MSS. D. 676) such minute details of his life and Catholic practice as to render the incidents of 270 years ago well nigh as vivid as those of yesterday. And that he was a recusant and faithful to his proscribed religion is unmistakably clear. Under date of Friday, November 10, 1620, he wrote :

I went to dine and Sir William \* with me, we had besides my milke and butter, botter and two carpes, boyled in water and sault, and layd in botter without cheese or any thinges els.

On Friday, February 6, 1628-9, he records :

I dined in my dyning roome and had butter basted turneipes and a roasted eg, and did eate browne bread and drink water.

And a fortnight later he says that his dinner consisted of "bread, two herrings, and two apples." But of all the details he gives there is perhaps none more pathetic in its nature than the picture he

\* Who this "Sir William" may have been is uncertain, but very probably a domestic chaplain long resident with Mr. Ferrers. Amongst the State papers of 26 Eliz. there is a letter of Job Throkmorton of Haseley bearing date 13 Jan. 1583-4, in which he says that "yf certeyne men heere by me were well wrong [*sic*: wrung], there might happen be wrong from them some evydent matter for the service of her Ma<sup>tie</sup> in the full discou'ye of Skynner (of Rowington) and his adherents," who were suspected of harbouring a priest named Birde otherwise Baker. And amongst these certain persons he named Thomas Hunt of Busshewood and "Sir William, the priest, at Badsley." A postscript to this letter records the evidence of one Thurstian Tubs of Rowington, tanner, who deposed that "he knew a prieste in one Hunts house of Bushwood (who is brother in lawe to the said Mr. Skinner,) about iij yeres paste, and this Deponent him self met him with his chalice and a booke in his hande goinge to warde Baddesley." (*Records of Rowington*, by Mr. J. W. Ryland, append. p. 163.)

affords us of his Sunday. Of Sunday, February 1, 1628-9, he wrote :—

It roong to service at the church. I put on a clene shirt and my wastecote and cape (?) at ten of the clock, and washed my handes and eyes. I went into my study, and said the seven psalmes kneeling at the table.

And of the following Sunday he records :—

When the cock crew I said "Te Deum," and when it was day, prayers as I lay in my bed. The belles were rung at the church for day peales, and the peales were good and well (heard?) around. I said my usual prayers to-night, kneeling at the (chaire?) set to my bed's feete.

Long previous to this, viz., in 1599 (32 Eliz.), Mr. Ferrers, probably by force of fines, found himself a prisoner in London, where undoubtedly he had chambers if not a house. From a fragment of his diary now amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (860 B.) we gather the following :—

Sept. 7. Monday. I was arrested to the gate house.

„ 11. Friday. I was removed to the Kings benche, and that day the bayliffes ryfled my house.

Oct. 10. Saturday. I put in my bayle before my lord chief justice.

„ 15. Thursday. I was discharged out of King's benche.

„ 27. I removed from the . . . to Westminster.

And in November he gives a record of the goods taken from his house by the bailiffs, and makes a memorandum "to get in my bondes of the debts that I was arrested for and have discharged." And in a subsequent note he gives an interesting list of his "acquaintances in the king's benche" prison, many of them evidently members of notable families in the country.

Mr. Ferrers died at Kingswood in 1633, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Baddesley, but how and from whom he obtained the ministrations and consolations of religion there are unfortunately no records to show. There can be little doubt however that the present domestic chapel in the Hall was occasionally served by itinerant clergy, who carried their lives in their hands; and in all probability the well staircase adjoining the chapel and leading

to the basement was constructed to afford a means of escape when danger threatened, for pursuivants were common in those days. In a letter written by Father Cornforth, S.J., on October 2, 1611, it is related that "in Warwickshire and in the parts adjoining the pursuivants this last summer by searching have much troubled the Catholics;"\* and doubtless Baddesley suffered its share in that search. From the same records it appears that a family of Ferrers had a residence in Sutton Coldfield in the middle of the seventeenth century, and since it is certain that the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton possessed a residence there in the early part of the eighteenth century it is more than probable that it was the Ferrers of Baddesley who possessed it in the previous century. The Rev. George Gray, S.J., was resident in Sutton and probably with the Ferrers from 1668 to 1671, when he was appointed provincial of the English province; and he appears to have returned to Sutton when his term of office expired, since old documents show that he was there in 1677. He died January 30, 1686, æt. 78, and the mission appears to have been served by the fathers of the same society down to 1740.

There is evidence however that for some years previous to 1668 Baddesley was ministered to by members of the Franciscan order. The Franciscan Register preserved at St. Peter's, Birmingham, records that "Edwardus Ferrers de Badesley" was reconciled to the faith on December 10, 1660, and that on the following January 16 "Franciscus Willaby de Badgesley" was also reconciled. On January 7, 1664, the death of (probably the same) Edward Ferrers is recorded, and there can be but little doubt that he was the eldest son of Henry Ferrers by his wife Bridget Willoughby, of whose death no other record can be found; and that "Francis Willaby" was a member of his mother's family. And the Register further testifies to the ministrations of the Franciscans in Baddesley as late as 1679.

\* *Records Eng. Prov. S.J.*

Happier times prevailed in 1685 when James II. ascended the throne and proclaimed "liberty of conscience" to all; and Baddesley undoubtedly shared in the general rejoicing. It is on record that George Ferrers, then the lord of Baddesley, contributed generously towards the erection of the Franciscan church in Birmingham, and especially by providing timber from his woods. This church was solemnly consecrated by Dr. Bonaventure Giffard on September 4, 1688, but was demolished and burnt by Lord Delamere and the Birmingham rioters on November 2 following "to testify their attachment to civil and religious liberty"! Three years subsequent to this Elizabeth Ferrers, wife to the aforementioned George Ferrers, made her will at Solihull on October 25, 1691, and was buried at Baddesley a few days later—*viz.* on November 5. Her will affords manifest proof of her attachment to the Catholic Faith, since referring to an estate in Derbyshire, bequeathed to her by her "dear ante Mrs. Mary Fitzherbert," she directed that an annual rent of £7:10:0 arising out of three closes therein should be employed "for the good of the soul of her grandfather Mr. Robert Fitzherbert and all his family," and also "for the souls of her father and mother and selfe," and she appointed certain trustees to whom others should succeed, "that soe it may goe on to the world's end."

Mr. George Ferrers died in 1712, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who made his will on December 16, 1729. An inventory of his goods and chattels was made on July 13, 1730, from which it appears that he was possessed also of a residence in Sutton Coldfield, and since mention is made of the furniture pertaining to "Mr. Coplin's room" at Baddesley, and "Mr. Copler's room" at Sutton, there is some reason to presume that he was a resident or perhaps visiting chaplain. Thomas Ferrers succeeded his father in 1729, and died in 1760, and of his days an old diary belonging to the Rev. Father Madew, who was probably a Franciscan, has lately been discovered. He seems to have served the houses at Mapledurham, Grove Park and Baddesley, and on April 13, 1761,



he records the receipt of £5 from Mr. Hassal, an executor, "for praying for Mr. Ferrers." And no more definite record it was probably safe to make.

It was in the days of Mr. Thomas Ferrers that permanent provision was made for the celebration of Catholic rites in Baddesley, and although it is no purpose of the present writing to trace minutely the history of the present mission, yet it may neither be uninteresting nor out of place to add a few particulars concerning it.

According to an old record "the Rev. Henry Bishop, O.S.F., came to England on November 24, 1755," and took up his residence at Baddesley, and ministered at first in the chapel at the Hall. In his days three of the daughters of Mr. Thomas Ferrers left England about the time of their father's death in 1760 and became professed members of the Franciscan order in Bruges. Frances Ferrers was professed in 1763, Ann in 1768, and Elizabeth in 1770; and they were all living in 1794, and returned to England as members of the community for whom Mr. Thomas Weld (of Lulworth Castle, co. Dorset) found an asylum in the Abbey House at Winchester in the same year that he provided a home for the exiled Cistercians at Arishmells on his own estates at Lulworth.\*

\* Mr. Thomas Ferrers had an elder daughter Mary, of whom nothing more can be found than the record of her baptism on February 18, 1738. There is some probability however that she is identical with the Dame Benedicta Ferrers who is known to have been a religious of the Order of St. Benedict at Ghent in the middle of the last century. The records of this house were unfortunately lost on their flight to England in 1794; but a collection of drawings in the quaint inartistic style of the last century was in existence up to about five-and-twenty years ago, in which Dame Benedicta was depicted in various attitudes. The occasion of these sketches appears to have been the celebration of her silver jubilee, whilst she held the office of *celleraire*. In this office she is represented (vested in her habit and wearing the distinctive Flemish head-dress) as (1) making a pudding, (2) in the garden shaking the fruit trees, (3) glazing a window, (4) shoeing a horse! And to these sketches some curious lines were appended.

From art to art see Benedicta range,  
Her labours changing as occasions change:  
With even countenance and deportment calm  
She makes a pudding or she plays a psalm.

The Franciscan spirit evidently pervaded the district around Baddesley, and led Thomas Grafton, born at Rowington March 31, 1764, to set out in 1780 for Douay, where in St. Bonaventure's Convent he was subsequently professed. He was elected provincial of his order in 1809, and again in 1833, and died in 1847 at the venerable age of eighty-three.

The Rev. Henry Bishop continued at Baddesley till 1790, and it is on record that at Michaelmas 1787 the Catholic mission at Grove Park (of which the Rev. Father Lankester had been the pastor for at least seven years previous) fell then into the care of the missionary at Baddesley.

About the year 1785 the Franciscan order established an academy at Baddesley which flourished for many years. In 1791 the Rev. Peter Collingridge (afterwards consecrated bishop of Thespia, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Western District in 1807) was nominated president of this academy, and was succeeded in 1799 by the Rev. William Pilling.

The parish register at Baddesley records that on March 1, 1794, the Rev. John Ingram, "a Roman Catholic priest," was buried in the churchyard, and he, in all probability, was a member of the Franciscan order.

A record states that "the House at Baddesley Green was built in the year of our Lord 1793." This presumably was the Franciscan house or academy, adjoining which the first public mission church was erected in the year 1800. The Franciscan school at Baddesley was closed in 1829, and the mission fell into the hands of the Vicar Apostolic of the District, who appointed the Rev. William Benson to its charge. He was succeeded about 1840 by the Rev. William Ilsley, who remained till 1850.

It should also be recorded here that the Rev. Henry Bishop, O.S.F., the first resident pastor of the Catholic congregation at Baddesley,

died on June 19, 1811, at the age of 86. His remains were brought for interment within the sanctuary of the "little church," and a marble tablet within the precincts of the present church indicates the site where they were laid to rest.

In 1850 another Franciscan house was established in Baddesley—a religious house of Poor Clares (Colettines),—the first of the order established in England since the dissolution of religious houses in the sixteenth century. The community, nine in number, came into this country from an old fifteenth century house of the order in Bruges, and the names of those who were mainly instrumental in establishing this house at Baddesley should ever be held in remembrance. They were William Acton of Wolverton, and Mrs. Amherst of Kenilworth, the latter of whom received the community at first into her own house.

But the names of Marmion Ferrers and Edward Heneage Dering must also take their place in the foremost rank of founders and benefactors of this later Franciscan house. The former leased his lands to build, and subsequently to enlarge it; and for many years generously refused to receive the stipulated rent, which the legal circumstances of the case demanded; and the latter so disposed of his wealth as to render it possible to convey to the community in perpetuity the freehold of their lands and church; and this, under the terms of his will, has now been actually accomplished.

Marmion Ferrers continued till his death the temporal father and protector of the community, as his ancestor Sir Edward Ferrers had been of the religious houses in the neighbourhood. Edward Heneage Dering succeeded him in the same office till he too passed to his reward, and Henry Ferrers Ferrers, the heir to the old manor lands, then generously undertook the paternal office which his uncle Marmion had so devotedly filled for many years.

The Rev. Henry Davey was appointed to the charge of the

mission in 1850, and was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. B. F. Crosbie. In his early days the church was repaired, and a public cemetery provided; the first interment therein being the remains of Timothy Benson on July 24, 1855. The Rev. B. F. Crosbie resigned the charge of the mission in 1870, but continued to reside in the village till his death on June 17, 1875. Subsequent to the opening of the new conventual church on October 4, 1870, the mission was placed in charge of the Rev. Hugh McCarten, who remained till 1878. He was succeeded for a brief while by the Rev. Joseph Verres, D.D., who gave place in 1882 to the Rev. Edward C. Delaney, the present rector, in whose days the church was solemnly consecrated on September 6, 1894.

The erection of the present church and schools adjoining is due to the generosity of the religious community, and especially of the last Mother Abbess. Agnes Mary Clifford, daughter of the Hon. Charles Clifford (brother to Hugh Charles, 7th baron Clifford of Chudleigh, co. Devon), was professed at Baddesley on May 28, 1857, was repeatedly elected Abbess of the community, and continued to hold that office till her departure on June 26, 1895, to found a new house of her order in Edinburgh—the first convent of Poor Clares ever established in Scotland—the solemnities of the enclosure taking place on October 7 in the same year.

Few and scanty indeed are the records that have come to light concerning the history of religion in Baddesley, but the glimpses that have been obtained are sufficient to prove the continuity of the old faith from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century.

Time was when Baddesley abounded in wealth, when its lords enjoyed temporal prosperity and high honour, and above all things the possession and the exercise of their ancient faith. Days of bitter trial and persecution however followed, when oft-repeated alternatives were presented to them, but they ever fearlessly chose "the better

part." They sacrificed their riches and their honours, but they "kept the faith."

And as in olden days so in modern, the lords of Baddesley, though ever rendering a willing homage to the world in all that it could justly claim as its due, never sacrificed one iota of their religious principles to win its honours or its esteem.

The world goes to Baddesley to-day, and, filled with admiration, rejoices that so venerable a relic of a bygone age should yet endure ; but it lamentably fails to observe and appreciate a continuity more striking still—that within those ancient walls a yet more ancient faith is still enshrined.

True indeed and pathetic are the words of the legend inscribed over the doorway of the ancient chapel by the hand of its present possessor ; and with them this record of the faith in Baddesley may well be closed :—


**Transit gloria mundi,  
Fides Catholica manet.**

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## In Memoriam.

MARMION EDWARD FERRERS.

 HE history of Baddesley Clinton would seem to be altogether incomplete without at least a brief tribute to the memory of its lately deceased possessor, Marmion Edward Ferrers, who for fifty-four years was lord of the manor of Baddesley. He was born on October 13, 1813. Edward Ferrers, his father, died on August 10, 1830, when Marmion was but seventeen years of age—a student in the old college at Oscott. His mother, the Lady Harriet Anne Townshend, daughter of George, second marquis Townshend and baron Ferrers of Chartley, survived her husband fifteen years, and died June 1, 1845. On the decease without issue of her brother George, third marquis Townshend, on December 31, 1855, the barony of Ferrers of Chartley fell into abeyance amongst the issue of his sisters, and Marmion Ferrers, as the eldest son of the eldest sister that left issue, became the senior coheir. The necessary evidence of his descent and rightful claim as heir male of the House of Ferrers and senior coheir to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley was undeniably proved, and nought but his inability to meet the consequent charges of laying these proofs before the house of peers stood in the way of his advancement to a dignity which he was so well adapted to bear.

Volumes would be required to describe fully the history of this once baronial family of Ferrers. They trace their descent from Henry de Ferrers, who came into this country with the Conqueror and died in



his castle at Tutbury about 1089, leaving a son Robert de Ferrers, who was created earl of Derby by king Stephen in 1138. This earldom was forfeited by the attainder of Robert de Ferrers in 1266, but his son John was created baron Ferrers of Chartley in 1299. The elder branch of this family failed in the male line when William de Ferrers, sixth baron Ferrers of Chartley, died in 1450, leaving an only daughter and heiress Anne, who carried the barony of Chartley to her husband, Sir Walter Devereux, K.G., who was slain on Bosworth Field in 1485. The barony of Chartley then descended through the families of Devereux, Shirley, Compton and Townshend, till Marmion Ferrers, the eldest son of the eldest daughter who left issue, became the senior coheir as above related. On the death of lord Ferrers in 1450, the seniority in the male line devolved upon Sir Thomas de Ferrers of Tamworth castle, knight, who had married Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of Sir Baldwin Frevill, lord of Tamworth castle, whose ancestor had married a coheiress of the Marmions. In this line the seniority remained till August 14, 1680, when John Ferrers of Tamworth castle died, leaving as his sole heiress a grand-daughter Anne, the daughter of his son Sir Humphrey, who was accidentally drowned in the Trent on September 6, 1678.

On September 27, 1688, this Anne Ferrers was married to Robert Shirley, the eldest son of Sir Robert Shirley, thirteenth baron Ferrers of Chartley and first earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth; and by this marriage the two elder lines of the family of Ferrers, *viz.* those of Chartley and Groby, were reunited after a break of more than four centuries.

On the death of John Ferrers of Tamworth in 1680 the seniority in the male line passed to Henry Ferrers, the then representative of the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, so that Marmion Ferrers was not only coheir to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley, but heir male of this ancient House of Ferrers.

Marmion Ferrers could thus trace his descent through a long line

of noble ancestors—men conspicuous for their bravery, and above all for their faith; for many of the religious houses, once the glory of our land, were founded and endowed by their generosity. The abbeys of Merevale and Tilty, and the priories of Tutbury and Bredon, Brooke and Derley all owed their origin to the faith and the charity that dwelt in the hearts of the Ferrers.

And when the earldom had passed away, and the baronies had gone into abeyance, there still lived on in the heart of Marmion Ferrers the same spirit of faith and charity which had animated his ancestors. Indeed, as one met him at the portals or within the halls of his ancestral home at Baddesley, in the antique style of dress which he adopted (and as he is represented in the accompanying portrait), it was difficult to realise that he belonged to the nineteenth century. And it was not the habit alone, nor indeed in chief, that gave rise to this difficulty, for his whole life and character and bearing were exceptional, and he seemed as one left to us from the far-off past to show us what our forefathers were like in the "ages of faith."

The traditions of his family and the associations of his home so influenced and moulded him, that he was truly a representative of the good old mediæval days. For like many of those noble old Englishmen whose fame has come down to us, he was ever to be found faithful to his Church, loyal to his country, true to his friends, and last, though perhaps not the least, for it is rarer now-a-days, mindful of the welfare and comfort of those whose lot in life had been cast to serve him. These may appear high-sounding words of praise, but those who knew him best can testify to their truth.

Of his dependants or the dwellers on that country side, it would be hard to find one who had not received proof of the characteristic kindness of the good old "Squire" of Baddesley. Space will not permit the full record of those acts here, but there is one instance of his singular charity which must not be omitted. It was told of him by

the venerable bishop of the diocese, Dr. Ullathorne, in the discourse which he delivered at his burial. Finding on one occasion a poor woman in his woods, who had collected a larger quantity of fuel than she was able to carry, the "Squire" placed the load on his own shoulders and carried it to her door. Such acts as these will long be remembered and told, and serve to "keep his memory green" around many a cottage hearth; and such acts were helpful too in binding together class with class, for the sympathy and consideration shown by the one evoked reverence and esteem from the other.

And strangers too had reason to be grateful for his benevolence and forbearance. They wandered well nigh at will over his estate and through his extensive and beautiful woods. Haywood, the largest of these—a remnant of the ancient forest land,—is 260 acres in extent, and contains some of the noblest trees in the county. It is noted also as a *habitat* of the lily of the valley, in search for which no small amount of damage has often been done; yet, as his woodman remarked, "it was no use telling the Squire, for he never would prosecute." He thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of those woodland glades himself, and could not find it in his heart to deprive others of a share in the pleasure.

And to those—and they were many—who came from far and near to see the picturesque old home of his family, Marmion Ferrers ever offered the heartiest and most genial of welcomes. In no place indeed more appropriately than on the gateway at Baddesley could the words of the old distich have been inscribed:—

This is the welcome I'm to tell,  
Ye are well come, ye are come well.

And in no place and at no time was he happier than when living in his quiet country home and occupied in promoting the welfare and the happiness of those around him.

During the later years of his life health failed him, but his cheerfulness never forsook him, and affliction seemed rather to bring into greater prominence the beauty of his character.

The badge of his family is the horseshoe, and their motto *Splendeo tritus*; but the latter, as far as Marmion was concerned, was no mere legendary appendage, for he seemed to have applied it to himself; and surely no man ever exemplified the spirit of a family motto better than Marmion Ferrers. For the harder time dealt with him, and the more afflictions bore him down, the brighter and the clearer his character seemed to shine.

On the 25th of August, 1884, in the 71st year of his age he calmly and peacefully passed away, and there was genuine sorrow in many a heart for the loss of one whom to know was to love and esteem. On the 29th of the same month he was carried to his grave, and that day by a singular coincidence was the 349th anniversary of the decease of Sir Edward Ferrers, the founder of his family at Baddesley.

No elaborate memorial has been erected to commemorate his worth. Neither "storied urn" nor "animated bust" could adequately do that; but in a quiet nook on the sunny side of the church of St. Francis at Baddesley a simple cross marks the place where loving hands laid him.


Over the grave of Sir John Ferrers in Tamworth church there was inscribed in days gone by a quaint old epitaph, which, if words were wanting, might aptly be graven on the tomb of Marmion Ferrers again to-day:—

If thou hast a minde to knowe,  
Whose corpes interred lies belowe,  
Least thou thinke these words in stone—  
Are all that's left of him, being gone;  
Give eare unto the upright tongue  
Of whosoere he lived amonge,  
Then freed from doubte thou wilt consent  
He left a choycer monument.

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## In Memoriam

EDWARD HENEAGE DERING.

N dedicating this work to the cherished memories of Marmion Edward Ferrers and Edward Heneage Dering, and having inserted by special request the memorial lines that had previously been written to commemorate Marmion Ferrers, the duty arises of rendering here a similar and equally well deserved tribute to the memory of Edward Heneage Dering. And moreover, since they were so intimately related in life—dwellers in one common home,—it is befitting that their memories should go down to posterity for ever associated.

The Dering family is illustrious by its antiquity and descent, being “one of the very few houses still existing in England of undoubted Saxon origin.” As early as A.D. 880 the name of Dering Miles occurs as that of a witness to a royal charter of king Ethelwulph by which he gave lands in Cucolnstone to the church in Rochester; and the seventh in descent from him was Dering Fitz-Syred, who fell at the battle of Hastings. His grandson Syred married Leocelind de Morines, a Norman heiress, and it was their son, Norman FitzDering, who saved the life of king Stephen at the battle of Lincoln by shielding him with his own body until he fell pierced by arrows. The ancient arms of Dering were argent, a fesse azure, and the three torteaux in chief which now appear were originally gouttes de sang, an augmentation granted in reward for this heroic deed. The quarterings on the Dering shield shew





their descent also from two royal houses,—from Plantagenet by inter-marriage with an heiress, and in the male line from St. Oswald, king of Deira. It is worthy of note here that Marmion Ferrers and Edward Heneage Dering each traced their descent from king Edward III., the former through Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and the latter through Lionel Plantagenet, duke of Clarence.

The knightly family of Dering has been settled at Surrenden Dering, co. Kent, for many centuries, and many of its members have risen to eminence both in Church and State. One member of this family is said to have occupied the see of Canterbury in early days, and another that of Wells before its union with Bath; while Sir Richard Dering, who died in 1397, was lieutenant of Dover Castle. In 1626 Sir Edward Dering, knt., was appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports and lieutenant of Dover Castle, and created a baronet on February 1 in the same year. This Sir Edward like his contemporary Henry Ferrers of Baddesley was an eminent antiquary, and the library at Surrenden Dering was long celebrated for its heraldic and genealogical treasures. In the early days of his life he espoused the parliamentary cause, but ultimately returned to his allegiance to king Charles, for which his newly furnished house was four times plundered by the parliamentarians, his goods and stock seized and taken away, and his woods and timber felled. He retired with his family to one of his farm houses, and there in much poverty he died on June 22, 1644, leaving his eldest son a minor.

The succeeding lords of Surrenden Dering have contracted many distinguished alliances, and have all taken an active part in the affairs of state as representatives in parliament of the county of Kent. Sir Edward Dering, the sixth baronet, when a young man was (as one of the barons of the Cinque Ports) one of the bearers of the canopy over king George III. at his coronation on September 22, 1761, and a portion of the cloth of gold of which the canopy was composed, and



which fell to his share was converted into two screens now to be seen at Baddesley Clinton.

Edward Heneage Dering, the subject of this memoir, was the second son of the Reverend Cholmeley Edward Dering, grandson of Sir Edward, the sixth baronet, who died 1798, and was born on March 15, 1826, at Pluckley, co. Kent, of which parish his father was the rector. His mother was Maria, daughter of Barrington Price and Lady Maria Bowes-Lyon his wife, so that through his maternal grandfather Price or Ap Rhys he could trace his descent from the ancient line of British kings, and through the Lyons from the royal house of Scotland. A picture of Glamis Castle, the home of the Lyons, of which so many legends are told, hangs in the drawing-room at Baddesley Clinton.

The lands of Pluckley form a portion of the noble estate of Surrenden Dering, but the advowson of its church is not possessed by the Dering family.

It was in the great gallery of Surrenden Dering that Edward Heneage Dering was baptised, and the dignity and beauty of the surroundings amidst which he spent the days of his childhood and early youth evidently influenced his tastes and feelings throughout his life. In his seventeenth year he entered the army and served for a time in the 68th Light Infantry, till he received the commission in the Coldstream Guards which had been promised him by the late duke of Cambridge. Delicate health compelled him to resign his commission in 1856, and thenceforth he devoted himself to the study of music and literature. In music he was a proficient, and might readily have excelled, but he preferred rather to devote himself especially to literature in the hope of becoming thereby more useful to others.

On June 1, 1859, he married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Georgiana, Lady Chatterton, the beautiful and accomplished widow of the late Sir William Chatterton, bart., of Castle Mahon, co. Cork ;

and their receptions in Mayfair were attended for some years by many literary celebrities, as well as by those who were celebrated for cultivation and refinement.

But possessed of all that the world could give, the profoundly religious mind of Heneage Dering was not at rest. His heart yearned for something more real and more permanent. Unsatisfied by the form of religion in which he was brought up, he directed his course of reading to one object,—that of discovering Truth, and in this search he found his wife a willing and anxious helpmate. It was in those days that he first became a student of the *Summa* of St. Thomas, and so it came to pass that on the Feast of St. Matthew, September 21, 1865, he was received into the Catholic Church together with his wife and her niece by marriage (afterwards Mrs. Ferrers) by Cardinal—then Doctor—Newman, whilst they were residing at their summer residence at Finchden.

Some two years subsequently they went to reside for a time at Smedmore in the Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset, the singular beauty and attractiveness of which neighbourhood Mr. Dering portrayed in a sonnet concluding thus:—

Small bays between brown cliffs, bays blue and clear,  
Homesteads in meadows green,  
With many gates between,  
And hanging woods in shade, their varied forms uprear.

Within the arc of hills a soft repose  
As if from bygone days,  
Enslaves the sympathies,  
And unto local love affection doth dispose.

In after years he wrote *The Lady of Raven's Combe*, and the delineations he therein penned of Raven's Combe and Peveridge Bay are unmistakable pictures of Encombe and Kimmeridge Bay, which lie in the immediate vicinity of Smedmore.

On July 18, 1867, Marmion Ferrers, lord of Baddesley Clinton,

married Rebecca Dulcibella, only daughter of Abraham Orpen, Esq., and niece of the late Sir William Chatterton, bart., who had been the first husband of Georgiana, Lady Chatterton, who was then the wife of Edward Heneage Dering. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Ferrers came to reside in the old home at Baddesley Clinton, but the estate "had suffered so much for the faith, partly in fines and confiscations, partly in the fact that many properties were left away from its owners, out of the right line, because of religion," that it became impossible for them to retain it. In those days of anxiety Edward Heneage Dering came happily to the rescue, and by reason of the regard and affection he had for Marmion Ferrers, and for the sake of a beautiful old place and the welfare of the Catholic faith he joyfully sacrificed a notable portion of his income to redeem it, and thus rendered the estate free from all embarrassment. And throughout his life he continued to restore and perfect it, and ultimately he re-entailed it on the nephew and heir of his beloved friend and associate.

On February 6, 1876, a sad gloom overshadowed the household at Baddesley, when Lady Chatterton was suddenly called away. Her death was a severe blow to her bereaved partner, which seriously threatened his own life. But the consolations of religion, and the sympathy of friends, notably that of his bishop, Dr. Ullathorne, whom he so deeply revered and esteemed, came to his aid, and in restored health he continued to live on at Baddesley.

From that time onward he devoted his talents and the greater portion of his time to literature. His novels, and they are many, were written with the sole object of presenting Catholic dogma in a simple and attractive form, and in this aim he admirably succeeded. His last work, *The Ban of Maplethorpe*, completed the very night before he died, may be truly described as a series of theological and philosophical essays, although presented to the reader in a pleasing conversational form by the characters he introduced. But his novels,

however interesting and instructive—and they are both,—were by no means the most brilliant efforts of his pen. His profound knowledge of the *Summa* of St. Thomas, and his intimate acquaintance with the Italian tongue, enabled him to present to English readers rare translations of valuable treatises on scholastic philosophy by the ablest writers of the present day. And these translations have been received not only with high commendation both in this country and in America, but have merited for Mr. Dering the gracious consideration of the Holy Father himself.

But gratifying as such recognition must necessarily have been to him, it was not for such reward that he laboured. An extract that he made from the writings of St. Clement of Alexandria, and which lay on his table as he wrote, appears to indicate in the clearest possible terms what his own inmost motive was in all his literary labours:—

He that speaketh to others through his writings is bound as by a solemn oath to God, and registers this vow—not to write for lucre, not for vain glory, not to be vanquished by prejudice, not to be enslaved by fear, not to be elated by pleasure; to think of but one enjoyment, the salvation of those that read. And not even to think of sharing this at the present, but to wait patiently in hope for his reward from Him that hath promised to pay His labourers according to their hire.

On September 21, 1885, Mr. Dering married the relict of his old friend Marmion Ferrers, and thus the manor of Baddesley, which he had so generously sacrificed his own fortune to preserve intact, came practically into his own hands, and worthily he carried on all its traditions.

In the picturesque dress of black velvet which he adopted, he reminded one of the old “Squire”—Marmion Ferrers,—and indeed in many ways they were not unlike. It has already been written of them, “Much that can be said of one is true of both,—simply because they were true Christians, and brought their true belief

into their daily lives." This is unquestionably true, and regarding them in their relation to the manor no two could possibly have merited better of each other in the love and care for the old home, and in anxiety for the welfare of the estate. And perhaps in nothing were they more at one than in the strong conviction that a landlord is morally bound to reside on his estate, and care personally for those around him. And in this they were true to their convictions. And whilst living together, although in their intellectual pursuits and their favourite occupations and pastimes they varied considerably, yet these two lives at Baddesley blended into perfect harmony.

Unlike, and yet how like, two wills  
That mould so passing well,  
As waves that meet and make a calm,  
Caught by each other's spell.

In one sense Mr. Dering was a recluse, for he loved his books and his quiet study, and his secluded country home, and rarely left them; but he was always and uniformly a cheerful and pleasant companion to those whom he admitted to his intimate friendship; and his heart ever went out in sympathy with the joys and sorrows of the humblest amongst whom he lived.

A writer in *Truth* recorded of him that he was "a man of remarkable culture," which is undoubtedly true; and that "he was a Tory of the most old-fashioned type," which is perhaps not altogether false. Words however are so apt to change their signification that it becomes sometimes impossible to know what they imply. But if to be reverently submissive to the Church, loyally devoted to king and country, faithful and true to friends, sympathetic and generous to the poor be characteristics of a Tory, then indeed Heneage Dering was a genuine specimen of a type that is not merely old-fashioned, but well nigh extinct.

When no chaplain was resident in the Hall he might have been

seen day after day in the early morn making his way across the park and by the coppice, and through the old "Longlane" to the church of St. Francis, there to be present, and by preference to serve, at the Morning Sacrifice.


A week previous to his death he expressed his opinion "that a sudden death was the happiest death, provided that one were ready to go." And within that week he so was called away, and as far as human judgment may be relied on, Edward Heneage Dering was prepared to go.

Early on the feast of St. Cecilia, November 22, 1892, he passed away, and seven days later, surrounded by many of those he had loved best, his remains were laid to rest between those of his first wife and of his old friend Marmion Ferrers.

And the words of the poet found an echo in the breast of each one at Baddesley when they realised that his familiar form had passed from their sight for ever:—

One morn I missed him on the custom'd hill,  
Along the heath, and near his favourite tree ;  
Another came ; nor yet beside the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he ;  
The next with dirges due in sad array  
Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne.

## The Family of Ferrers.

HE family of Ferrers is undoubtedly of Norman extraction, the earliest members of the family in this country having come over in the train of William the Conqueror in 1066. From a careful collation of the varying versions of Battle Abbey Roll it would appear that amongst the Norman knights there were several bearing the name of Ferrers, but it is clear that the chief amongst them was "Henry Seigneur de Ferieres," or Ferrers, who ultimately became one of the richest and most powerful of the Norman barons. He was the son of Gualcheline, Walcheline or Walkelin de Ferrers, and is said to have been the lord of a town or district in Gastenois, which was renowned for its iron mines. At all events Henry assumed the name of De Ferrariis or Ferrers from the place of his birth or his lordship, and his descendants in very early days bore for their arms, Sable, six horseshoes, argent, or, as others affirm, Argent, six horseshoes, sable. The adoption moreover by the family in early days of the horseshoe as their distinctive heraldic badge has been considered, and probably justly, as some indication of their connection with the iron mines of Gastenois. The family or families of Ferrers varied their arms considerably in the course of the early centuries, but they all retained, in one way or another, the cognisance of the horseshoe; save that in the twelfth century the great baronial family adopted the arms of the Peverells—vairy, or and gules—on the marriage with the heiress of that house; and the brother of the last earl of

Derby in 1287 adopted the arms of De Quinci, to whose lands and honours he became entitled by marriage with the heiress. Yet nevertheless the six silver horseshoes on a sable field remain to this day as a quartering in the arms of the descendants both of the Chartley and Groby lines.

There is, however, a still more curious fact which seems to indicate the connection of the Ferrers with the iron mines of Gastenois. This was their evident adoption of St. Eloy, Loye or Eligius as their patron saint. St. Eloy, bishop of Noyon, who died in 659, has been regarded, not only in his own country, but also in this, as in other countries, as the special patron of iron-workers, smiths, etc., and he has been emblematically represented, in one instance as "forging a horseshoe," and in another as "holding a hammer in one hand, and a horse's leg cut off, with hoof shod, in the other." It is a singular fact too that Buchin, one of the associates of St. Eloy, became abbot of Ferrière—in all probability the very place whence the Ferrers derived their origin. And further it is at least a very striking coincidence, if nothing more, that of the many instances discovered in this country of honour once paid to St. Eloy, the greater number appear to have been in places over which the Ferrers formerly held sway. Wincanton, in the hundred of Norton Ferrers in Somersetshire; Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire; and Beer Ferrers in Devon are particular instances of this; so that the horseshoe employed at the present day by the family of Ferrers as an ordinary heraldic badge is not unlikely to have been adopted by them originally as an emblem of their patron saint. That the family long retained their devotion to St. Eloy is testified by the fact that the name of Loye Ferrers occurs as the name of a member of the family who was archdeacon of Suffolk, and whose will was proved in London, November 21, 1548 (*Populwell*, fol. 17.)

Who knows then but that the unsolved problem of the ancient



demand for a horseshoe at the castle gate of Oakham (the lordship of Walcheline de Ferrers in the twelfth century) may not have some light thrown upon it by this old-time devotion to St. Eloy? or that the present widespread superstition of placing a horseshoe over the door "for luck" may not originally have indicated the dwelling-place of a client of St. Eloy, or at least a retainer of the Ferrers? For be it remembered there was scarcely a county in England wherein the Ferrers did not sometime hold extensive domains.

The history of the noble family of Ferrers has neither yet been fully and satisfactorily written, nor received indeed the attention it merits; and little reliance can be placed on many of the pedigrees that do exist of the earlier members of the family, since no two agree as to the number or the order of the feudal earls of Ferrers and Derby. Much of this confusion may doubtless be explained by the fact that change of names was not infrequent in those days, and it is unquestionable that the third earl was known in his earlier days as Robert, and subsequently as William. A further discrepancy in the order of the earls of Derby may possibly also be explained by the fact that in the early days of king Richard I. the earldom of Derby was taken from William de Ferrers and granted to John, the king's brother. It is true that the earldom was afterwards restored to the Ferrers, but it is clear that the temporary deprivation of Ferrers, and the bestowal of the earldom elsewhere, added yet another to the number of the possessors of the title.

From the close of the thirteenth century, when the earldom of Derby was lost by attainder, and the main line of the Ferrers divided into two great branches, the pedigrees of the barons of Chartley and the barons of Groby are of a more reliable character.

The earlier portion therefore of the following pedigree is of a somewhat tentative character, but although it varies from the majority of previous records, there is not wanting evidence in support of its accuracy.

## Pedigree of the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton,

SHEWING THEIR DESCENT FROM THE EARLS OF DERBY,  
BARONS OF GROBY, ETC.

**W**ALCHELINE, a Norman, between whom and Hugh, lord Montfort, a great strife arose and an affray in which they both perished on the same day. (*Roman de Rou*). His son

I.—HENRY DE FERRERS came into England with the Conqueror, and, as an ancient inscription in Tamworth castle states “tooke his first denomination from the said towne called Ferries lying in the Dukedome of Normandie.” He had 210 lordships granted him, which were scattered throughout 14 counties. His chief seat was at Tutbury, co. Stafford, which he obtained and rebuilt some time after 1071 on its resignation by Hugh d’Avranches, earl of Chester, who had previously held it. In 1080 he founded at Tutbury a religious house for Cluniac monks. He was one of the four commissioners appointed in 1085 by the king for the general survey of Worcestershire. He died according to some accounts in 1089 and was buried at Tutbury in the religious house he had founded there. By his wife Bertha, whose lineage is unknown, he had three sons and three daughters.

1. Engenulph,\* to whom his father gave the castle at Duffield, co. Derby.
2. William,\* who is said to have accompanied Robert, duke of Normandy, to the Holy Land.

\* Engenulph and William are generally stated to have been the seniors of

3. Robert, his successor.
4. Amicia, wife to Nigel d'Albini.
5. Emmeline.
6. Gundreda, wife to Sir Robert le Blount, first feudal baron of Ixworth, co. Suffolk.

II.—ROBERT DE FERRERS succeeded his father, but there is little on record concerning him. He married Hawisia de Vitry, whose parentage cannot for the present be determined. André de Vitry, a companion of the Conqueror, married Agnes, daughter of Robert count of Mortain, and grand-daughter of Herleve, mother of the Conqueror, and there is some ground for presuming that Hawisia was the issue of this marriage. Some time between 1110 and 1135 Richard de Cukeny, co. Notts., married Hawisia “consanguineam comitis de Ferrers,” but so far her position in the pedigree remains in obscurity. In 1125 (25 Hen. I.) the earl of Ferrers, Hawise his wife, and his two sons Robert and William attested a charter by which William, the prior of Tutbury, granted the manor of Norbury to William Fitzherbert. At the Easter court held at Westminster, 1136, “Rodberto de Fered’ bar’” was one of the witnesses to a charter of king Stephen granted to the abbey of Bath; and he was likewise a witness to the charter of king Stephen granted in the same year concerning the liberties of the church and kingdom of England. Robert de Ferrers was created earl of Derby by king Stephen in 1138 after the battle of the Standard, and died in the following year, leaving issue

1. Robert, his heir.
2. William, said to have been a Templar, but Glover states that he was the eldest son, and denominated earl of Tutbury, and was slain in his father’s lifetime.

Robert, and to have died without issue in their father’s lifetime. But Engenulph (Engennulfi de Ferr’) was a witness to a charter granted to the Priory at Bath by Henry I. on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sep. 14, 1100 (Som. Rec. Soc., vol. vii. p. 46). Engenulph must therefore have been a younger son who outlived his father, or the usually accepted date (1089) of Henry Ferrers’ death must be inaccurate.

3. A daughter, married to Ralph Paganell, lord of Dudley.
4. A daughter, married to Walcheline Maminot.

III.—ROBERT DE FERRERS succeeded his father as earl of Derby in 1139. In 1141 he described himself as "Robertus junior, comes de Nottingham." He founded the abbey of Derley in the reign of Stephen, and also the priory of Bredon, co. Leicester, in 1141. In 1148 he founded the abbey of Miravalle (Merevale), co. Warwick, for Cistercian monks, and gave them extensive lands in the neighbourhood. His charter of foundation was signed at Tamworth by king Henry II. on March 12 some time between 1154 and 1161, but in all probability in the year 1158. He died in 1162 and was buried at Merevale lying "wrapt in an oxhide" according to his desire. By his wife Sibilla, daughter of William de Braose of "Brember, Knape and Gower," he had issue

1. William, his successor.
2. Walcheline, baron of Oakham by tenure 1161, ob. 1201.
3. Isolda, b. circa 1146 and married about 1170 to Stephen de Beauchamp, earl of Essex, who died November 20, 1184, (seised *inter alia* of Chartley) leaving a son and four daughters, ultimately his co-heirs.
4. Matilda, married to Bertram de Verdon, sheriff of the counties of Stafford and Warwick.

IV.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS. For a period he was styled Robert. In 1165 he was certified as holding 79 knights' fees. He was a supporter of prince Henry in the rebellion of 1172, and in the following year prince Res of Wales as an ally of the king besieged his castle at Tutbury whilst he retaliated by sacking and burning the castle at Nottingham. In 1189 he was deprived of his earldom of Derby by king Richard I., an outrage which was keenly felt by him, but not resented by any withdrawal of his allegiance. The earldom was granted to prince John, the king's brother, and William de Ferrers set out in the autumn of that year for the Holy Land. He is recorded to have made a votive offering at the shrine of St. Denys in Paris

late in 1189, so that in all probability he left England with king Richard on December 11. Acre fell before the Christian arms on July 12, 1191, and William de Ferrers there lost his life. An ancient effigy in Merevale church (the earliest sepulchral effigy in armour to be found in the county of Warwick) possibly represents him, although he may not have found a resting-place there. The late Mr. Matthew Bloxam, F.S.A., considered this effigy to be commemorative of earl William de Ferrers, who died 1247. Mr. Bloxam, however, admitted that the effigy appeared to be of an age prior to the death of earl William in 1247, and he seems to have altogether ignored the existence of the first earl William, so that there is great probability that the Merevale effigy is commemorative of the crusader earl who fell at Acre in 1191. In his early days he honourably interred the remains of his ancestor Henry de Ferrers in a new tomb on the right-hand side of the high altar at Tutbury, and on the same day made a special grant to the monastic house—"Hanc donationem feci, illo die quo corpus Henrici de Ferrariis feci deferri et deponi in dextra parte majoris altaris ejusdem ecclesiæ." He is said to have had a wife Sibilla, but by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel, earl of Nottingham, he had

1. William, his successor.
2. Robert.
3. Henry.
4. Isabella.
5. Petronilla, married to Hervey de Stafford. (Bagot).

V.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS was born about 1172. In 1191-2 he paid £49 out of the £100 due for his fine on succession. He is said to have been admitted into the earldom of Derby by king John himself girding him with the sword by his own hand in 1199, this being the first instance of the kind in England. This was possibly by way of reparation for the deprivation of his father. And he appears to have continued in close intimacy with king John, since on May 15,

1213 (14 John), he was one of the witnesses to the king's surrender of his kingdom to Pope Innocent III.; and on June 27 following had a grant from the king of a house in London to be held by the singular service of serving before the king at feasts without cap, but wearing a garland of a finger's breadth. On January 15, 1215-16, he was a witness to a further charter whereby John granted that the election of prelates should be free throughout England; and in 1216 was a witness to the last will of king John and constituted one of its managers and disposers. In this the last year of the king's reign he received from him the custody of the Castle of the Peak, which office he continued to hold under Henry III.; and on November 12 of the same year he was a witness to the charter of king Henry whereby he renewed the Magna Charta of his predecessor. Towards the close of the year he went to the Holy Land in company with his brother-in-law, Ranulph, earl of Chester, but was in England again in 1224, when on February 11, 1224-5, he was one of the witnesses to the third great charter of king Henry. In 1236 he witnessed the charter of foundation granted by the king by which the Dominicans established their first house in this country, viz. at Canterbury. In 1192 he married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Kevelioke, earl of Chester, and sister and ultimately coheir of Randolph de Blondville, who died 1232. By this marriage Chartley and all the lands lying between the rivers Ribble and Mersey came into the possession of the Ferrers. He died September 20, 1247, and the Lady Agnes died in the same year as her husband after a union of fifty-five years, leaving issue

1. William.
2. Thomas, to whom his mother gave Chartley Castle before her death.
3. Hugo, who confirmed his father's and grandfather's grants to Derley.
4. Robert.

VI.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS is said to have been "a discreet man, and well acquainted with our laws and constitution." He had livery of Chartley castle 32 Hen. III. (1247-8.) By his first wife Sibilla,

daughter of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, and sister and coheir of Anselm (Marshall), earl of Pembroke, he had seven daughters.

1. Agnes, m. William de Vesci. Their son William de Vesci conveyed the Honour of Kildare to king Edward I.
2. Isabella, m. (1) Gilbert Basset; (2) Reg. de Bohun.
3. Matilda, m. (1) Will. de Kime; (2) William de Vinonia; (3) Emeric de Rupe Canardi.
4. Sibella, m. Francis de Bohun of Midhurst.
5. Joanna, m. (1) Roger Aguilon; (2) John de Mohun.
6. Agatha, m. Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh.
7. Alianore, m. (1) William de Vallibus; (2) Roger de Quinci, earl of Winchester; (3) Roger de Leyburn.

Earl William married for his second wife Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Roger de Quinci, earl of Winchester, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

1. Robert, his successor.
2. William, his second son, who succeeded to the barony of Groby, co. Leicestershire, which he held by tenure of its lands in right of his mother, and from him the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton directly descend.
3. Joan, m. Lord Berkeley in 1267. She died March 19, 1309-10, and was buried at St. Augustine's in Bristol.

The earl came to an untimely end. He had been from his youth severely afflicted by the gout, and falling out of his chariot whilst being driven over the bridge at St. Neot's he met with injuries which resulted in his death on April 5, 1254. He too found a resting-place in the abbey at Merevale. His relict survived him for many years, since she was living in 1272. In 1262 she was sued by her son Robert for waste and destruction in the woods at Yoxhall and Chartley; and again in 1263 for lands said to have been included in her dower. A concord was subsequently made by which she retained two parts of the manor of Chartley, but remitted twenty librates of land to Robert.

VII.—ROBERT DE FERRERS succeeded his father in the earldom in 1254, when he was but fourteen years of age. He is described by Shaw in his *History of Staffordshire* as "a man of turbulent spirit, and of no

fixed or steady principles, so that he brought ruin not only upon himself, but upon his posterity." There can be no question concerning the unfortunate result of his actions, but their prompting causes are not far to seek. During earl William's lifetime an agreement was made between him and king Henry that Robert should marry Isabella, daughter of Hugh le Brun, earl of Angoulême, one of the king's half-sisters. Her early death prevented the fulfilment of this agreement, but her sister Mary was elected to fill her place, and Robert was married at Westminster in 1249 when only nine years of age to a bride who was but seven; an instance of the policy of the king in providing for his needy relatives. On his father's death in 1254 he became a ward of king Henry, who sold the wardship in 1257 to queen Eleanor and Peter of Savoy for 6000 marks (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 41 Hen. III. m. 9). On attaining his majority he soon entered into public life, and considering the circumstances of the age, and more especially his own impoverished condition and treatment as a ward, it is little matter of surprise that he joined the barons in their revolt against the king. For a time fortune favoured the barons, and Robert de Ferrers was present at Lewes on May 14, 1264, when king Henry was taken prisoner together with Richard, king of the Romans, prince Edward and many others. The MS. Annals of the abbey of Crokysden (Croxden), co. Stafford, record that "on the following Thursday (*i.e.*, after the battle of Lewes) Robert, earl of Ferrers, a most active soldier, took the castle of Alton, and destroyed it together with its garrison. However, he was not so sagacious in counsel, for had he not been led astray by a certain soldier of his, he might have subjugated a part of England in a very short time." In the following year he was one of the five earls summoned to the famous parliament of January 20, 1265, where he was so violently attacked by the king that de Montfort is said to have imprisoned him in the Tower in order to save him from the king's vengeance. Here he remained till the spring of the following year,



when being liberated he at once raised an army in his own district in Derbyshire, and placed himself at the head of those who had been driven into revolt by the harsh treatment of their victors. Edmund, earl of Lancaster, took up arms against him, and demolished his castle at Tutbury; and in the following year Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine and nephew of Henry III., obtained a victory over the rebel army at Chesterfield. On May 15, 1266, the earl took refuge in the church at Chesterfield, and hid himself amongst some bags of wool, but was discovered (as Glover states) by the treachery of a woman in whom he had confided. He was taken in chains to Windsor, and there imprisoned, and his estates were confiscated. By the Dictum de Kenilworth, November 29, 1266, he was deprived of his earldom and specially exempted with the sons of de Montfort from any participation in the king's peace, and required to redeem his lands by the heavy fine of seven years rent. On May 1, 1269, whilst in prison in Chippenham he pledged himself to pay the sum of £50,000 to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, for his interest in his estates, but ultimately found himself unable to fulfil his pledge, and thus the earldom of Derby and the estates of the Ferrers passed to the earl of Lancaster. In the following year, however, he was liberated from his prison at Wallingford by the clemency of prince Edward, and a portion of his lands was restored to him. On April 19, 1271, Letters Patent were granted to prince Edmund to admit to the king's peace all those who, in the counties of Derby, Stafford and Lancaster, had held under Robert de Ferrers and joined in his rebellion. It has been commonly stated that he was deprived of all his lands save Chartley, but there is good ground for concluding that he lost Chartley also, since from the Staffordshire Assize Roll 56 Hen. III. (1272) Hamon l'Estraunge was evidently in possession of the castle, and probably by grant from the king, since he was certainly holding by such grant the lands of Simon de Neville, who had also been in arms against the king. It was probably not until

the following reign that Chartley came again into the possession of the family, when John de Ferrers, the heir, was created (27 Edw. I. 1299) baron Ferrers of Chartley.

Attached to a grant of lands made by earl Robert to Henry de Hounhill about 1261 was a large and beautiful seal, bearing on the obverse the effigy of a knight in armour on horseback, his shield and the caparisons of his horse blazoned vair. On the reverse was a large shield also vair; and the legends were (1) "Rob's fil' et heres D'ni Willi' de Ferrar' comitis Derbeye," and (2) "Sigillum de Ferrariis comitis Derbye."

Robert de Ferrers married as his second wife Eleanor, daughter of Ralph, lord Basset, by whom he had a son and heir, John, born in Cardiff in June, 1271, and a daughter whose second husband was Davydd ap Gruffydd. Robert died probably in 1278, certainly before November 20, 1279, and in the flower of his age; and was buried according to his express desire in the priory of St. Thomas at Stafford, to the canons of which house he had given lands in Chartley and the advowson of Stowe near at hand.

According to the chronicler of his own days he is described as a man capable of "subjugating a part of England in a very short time." And this at the age of twenty-four!

According to the judgment of a modern writer he was "a man of a turbulent spirit." But he lived in a turbulent age, and throughout his earlier years was the victim of grievous oppression and wrong. His prospects in life had been seriously injured by those whose duty it was to protect him, and who, it may be asked, would not have been "turbulent" under the spoliation to which he and his estates had been subjected by an avaricious king?

The memory of Simon de Montfort was treasured as that of a saint by the people whose interests he had striven to promote, and Robert de Ferrers was one of his staunchest supporters; and although

he fell by treachery and thus suffered the ignominy of failure, he was a strenuous supporter of the liberties of the English people, and was one of the five earls of England that sat in its first representative parliament.

In 1299 his son John was created baron Ferrers of Chartley, which barony is now in abeyance, but the earldom of Derby had passed for ever from the noble house of Ferrers.



## The Barony of Chartley.

**T**HE barony of Chartley, created in 1299, continued in the family of Ferrers till the death of William, sixth lord Ferrers of Chartley, on June 9, 1450, when his daughter and heiress Anne carried it by marriage to Sir Walter Devereux, K.G., who fell on Bosworth field in 1485. In this family it continued till, on the death of Robert Devereux, K.G., earl of Essex, in 1646, the barony of Chartley fell into abeyance, but it was revived in 1677 when Sir Robert Shirley his grandnephew was called to the house of peers by the title of lord Ferrers of Chartley. It remained but two descents in this family, when Elizabeth Shirley (sister and heiress of Robert Shirley, viscount Tamworth—"the good lord Tamworth"), baroness Ferrers of Chartley (who died March 13, 1740-1,) carried the barony of Chartley in marriage to James Compton, fifth earl of Northampton. Their daughter and heiress Charlotte Compton, baroness Ferrers, became the wife of the hon. George Townshend (*cr.* Marquis Townshend in 1789), whose grandson George Ferrers Townshend, third marquis Townshend, died December 31, 1855, leaving no issue. The barony of Ferrers of Chartley then fell again into abeyance amongst the issue of his sisters, of whom the second but eldest surviving with issue was the Lady Harriet Anne, who was married at Tamworth March 11, 1813, to Edward Ferrers, esq., lord of Baddesley Clinton. Their son and heir Marmion Edward (who died August 25, 1884,) was thus the senior coheir to the barony of Chartley, and his lineage and rightful claim were indubitably substantiated; but the cost of the prosecution of his claim before the house of lords was so great, that (anticipated assistance failing him) it was never presented, and thus the barony of Chartley was deprived of a rightful owner whose noble character would have added lustre to the coronet.

## The Barony of Groby.

**T**HE FERRERS of Baddesley Clinton derive their lineal descent from the earls of Derby through the line of the barons of Groby. William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, who died 1254, had, by his second wife Margaret de Quinci, two sons Robert and William. His elder son Robert succeeded to the earldom in 1254 but lost it by attainder in 1266; and William succeeded to the lands and honours of Groby, co. Leicester, in right of his mother; and from him the Ferrers of Tamworth castle and Baddesley Clinton are descended.

I.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS. He was the second son of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, by his wife Margaret de Quinci, and he succeeded in right of his mother to the barony of Groby, which he held by tenure, though it does not appear that he was ever summoned to parliament. His first wife was Joan, daughter of Hugh, baron Dispencer, by whom he left issue William his successor, and Anne, who became the wife of John, lord Grey de Wilton. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Matthew, lord Lovaine of Staines, who survived him, and re-married William Douglas in 1290, and had license in 1303 to marry John Wysham. The issue of William de Ferrers' second marriage was in all probability a daughter, Alianor Ferrers, who became the wife of Robert, fifth baron Fitzwalter, *ob.* 1326. Her arms—the seven mascles conjoined—were engraved on a beautiful seal of her husband which was executed some time between 1298 and 1304. Lord Ferrers died in 1288 and was succeeded by his son,

II.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS, aged eighteen at his father's death. He was summoned to parliament September 26, 1300, and possibly as early as 1297, but the value of the earlier writ is doubtful; at all events he was the first baron Ferrers of Groby by writ. He married Elizabeth (or as other records state Margaret and Helena), daughter of John, lord Segrave of Caledon. He was an active soldier, and frequently engaged in the wars with Scotland in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; and was at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300. At the battle of Falkirk in 1298 he is recorded to have borne undifferenced on his shield the arms of De Quinci (his mother's family,) viz., Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or. And these continued to be the distinctive bearing of the barons of Groby and their descendants. He died 1325 and was succeeded by his son,

III.—HENRY DE FERRERS, who was summoned to parliament from 1331 to 1342. In 1337 king Edward III. gave him the manor of Tettenhall Regis, near Wolverhampton, in consideration of his great and faithful services; and he obtained also from the king the manor of Newport in Essex to hold by one knight's fee. There is some confusion concerning the identity of his alliances. One wife was undoubtedly Isabel, fourth and youngest daughter and coheir of Theobald, lord Verdon of Wheble. This lady was possibly his second wife, and was certainly his relict, since she is designated as *vidua* in the patent roll of June 14, 1345. For her dower she had amongst other lands the manor of Fleckenoe, co. Warwick, and a portion of the manor of Lutterworth, co. Leicester, which she held till her death in 1349. One authority states that the first wife of lord Ferrers was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, but this is probably inaccurate. Isabella de Verdon was the youngest daughter of Theobald de Verdon by his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh, the relict of John de Burgh, and daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare by Joan Plantagenet. A carefully compiled

pedigree of the owners of Cardiff castle by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., makes no mention of this Elizabeth having married lord Ferrers. It is therefore probable that Elizabeth was first the wife of John de Burgh, then of Theobald de Verdon, and that her daughter Isabel became the wife of Ferrers; and as through her mother she was one of the coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, the connection of De Clare with the Ferrers may be accounted for. Lord Ferrers died September 15, 1343, leaving a daughter Anne, married to Edward, lord Dispencer, and was succeeded by his son,

IV.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS. He was under age at his father's death, but was summoned to parliament from March 15, 1354, to April 6, 1369. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, by whom he had issue

1. Henry, his successor.
2. Thomas.
3. Margaret, wife to Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. She died January 22, 1409, and was buried in the collegiate church at Warwick, where a brass commemorates them.
4. Elizabeth, a nun in the order of Minoresses without Aldgate.

Lord Ferrers married, secondly, Margaret daughter and coheir of Henry de Percy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus, who survived him, and had for her dower the manors of Hethe, co. Oxon, and Groby, co. Leicester, with other lands. Lord Ferrers made his will June 1, 1368, desiring to be buried at Ullescroft, co. Leicester, and died 1370.

V.—HENRY DE FERRERS succeeded his father in the barony of Groby in 1370 when he was in his sixteenth year. He was summoned to parliament from August 5, 1377, to December 17, 1387. In the early years of the reign of Richard II. he was engaged in the French wars, and in 5 Ric. II. (1381-2) had livery of the lands of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, his mother's brother, who died without issue. In

1383 he was again in France, and the next year in the wars with Scotland. The Baddesley deeds show that "on February 5, 1385-6 (9 Ric. II.), he acknowledged the receipt of 20s. from John de Catesby for lands in Lodbrook, which John owed by the death of his father William de Catesby." He married Joan, daughter of Lucas Poynings, lord St. John of Basing, and died February 3, 1387, and was succeeded by his son,

VI.—WILLIAM DE FERRERS, who was also under age at his father's death. He was summoned to parliament from November 30, 1396, to December 3, 1441. He made his will on May 17, 1445, and desired that his body should be buried in the priory of Ulverscroft, and died the day following. With him the barony of Ferrers of Groby terminated in the male line, since—his eldest son, Sir Henry de Ferrers, dying in his father's lifetime—the barony passed on his death to his grand-daughter Elizabeth, who carried it in marriage to the family of Grey. By his wife Philippa, daughter of Roger, lord Clifford of Appleby, he had three sons and three daughters—

1. SIR HENRY FERRERS, who married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had a daughter and sole heiress Elizabeth, married to Sir Edward Grey. Sir Henry died in his father's lifetime, so that the barony of Groby passed into the family of Grey, and Sir Edward was summoned to parliament *jure uxoris* on December 14, 1446, as "Edwardus de Grey, miles, Dominus de Ferrers de Groby." The lady Isabel Ferrers was subsequently wife to James, lord Berkeley, and was imprisoned at Gloucester by order of Margaret, countess of Salisbury, and there died and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, September 27, 1452.

2. SIR THOMAS FERRERS, who married Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheirs of Sir Baldwin de Frevile, knt., of Tamworth Castle. The issue of this marriage were two sons, Thomas, born 1422, who continued the line at Tamworth, and Henry, subsequently of Hambleton, co.



Rutland, from whom the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton trace their descent.

3. JOHN FERRERS, from whom descended the Ferrers of Mercute, now extinct.

4. ELIZABETH, m. to William Culpepper.

5. MARGARET, m. to lord Grey de Wilton.


6. ANNE, m. to Nicholas Bowell.

#### SIR HENRY FERRERS OF HAMBLETON.

SIR HENRY FERRERS, knt., of Hambleton, co. Rutland was the second son of Sir Thomas Ferrers, knt., of Tamworth Castle, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and ultimately coheiress of Sir Baldwin Frevile, knt., (who died October 4, 1400,) whose ancestor Alexander de Frevile in 1295 married Joan, the granddaughter and coheir of Philip de Marmion, fifth baron of Tamworth Castle. Sir Henry married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Heckstall of East Peckham, co. Kent, (and relict of William Wittenhall); by whom he had issue Edward his heir, Richard, Margaret, and a younger daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of James Clarke of Fordhall, co. Kent. Sir Henry Ferrers was sheriff of Kent 9 Edw. IV. and 1 Ric. III., and M.P. for the same county 12 Edw. IV. The impaled arms of Sir Henry and his wife Margaret were set up with accompanying legend, and may yet be seen in old glass, in a window of the dining hall at Baddesley Clinton. Sir Henry made his will December 22, 1499 (15 Hen. VII.) and desired to be buried in the parish church of Peckham in "our Lady chapell" beside his wife. The will was proved at Lambeth August 28, 1500, and contains but few provisions (*Moore*, fol. 32).


By royal letters patent of king Edward IV. dated at York on April 8, 1461, the office of park-keeper of the royal manor of Chaylesmore, near Coventry, was granted to Sir Henry Ferrers, and the grant still bearing a portion of the great seal attached may be seen amongst the Baddesley deeds. Henry Ferrers was probably

no stranger at Baddesley, and an indenture was made on December 5, 1497 (13 Hen. VII.), between him, his son Edward, and Nicholas Brome, lord of Baddesley, by which it was agreed that a marriage should be solemnized between Edward Ferrers and Constance Brome "before the feast of the Purification of our Lady next and immediately following." And an old record states that "Sir Edward Ferrers, Knighte did marry Constance y<sup>e</sup> yongest daughter of Nicholas Brome of Baddesley Clynton, esq<sup>r</sup>. in or about Candlemas in y<sup>e</sup> 13 yeere of the raigne of King Henry the Seaventh, Ano. Dni 1497." Thus on the death of Nicholas Brome on October 10, 1517, Sir Edward Ferrers became lord of Baddesley Clinton, a manor which his descendants have held continuously to the present day.



## The Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton.

### I.

IR EDWARD FERRERS, *knt.*, the founder of the family of Ferrers of Baddesley, was son and heir of Sir Henry Ferrers, *knt.*, and great-grandson of William de Ferrers, the last of his family that held the barony of Groby. He married Constance, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Brome, by which marriage the manor of Baddesley came into his possession in 1517. In 1513 and again in 1518 he was high-sheriff of Warwickshire. In the latter year both he and his wife are recorded to have been admitted members of the ancient Gild of St. Anne at Knowle. In 1535 he was capital seneschal of the Augustinian priory at Maxstoke, as also of the Benedictine priory at Wroxhall. He made his will July 10, 1535, died on August 29 following, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Baddesley, where an altar tomb was erected to his memory. His wife survived him, and died September 30, 1551, (*Inq. p. m.* September 24, 1552.) By her he had a numerous family.

1. Henry, of whom later.
2. Edward of Rowington, who was living in 1551. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Grey of Wood Bevington, and had issue Edward (*ob. s. p.*) and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Randolph of Codrington, *co.* Bucks.
3. George, living 1551, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Sheldon.
4. Nicholas, of Princethorpe. He married Margaret, daughter of William Head of Sutton, *co.* Kent, by whom he had a son Edward and two daughters Bridget and Elizabeth. Nicholas predeceased her, and Margaret subsequently became the wife of Richard Andrews of Mayfield, *co.* Sussex. In 1546 Nicholas released to his mother, then a widow, Bromesplace in Warwick, and other lands in Warwick and Myton.
5. Jane, *m.* William Findern.

# Pedigree of Marmion Edward Ferrers

OF BADDESLEY CLINTON, ESQUIRE,

SENIOR COHEIR TO THE BARONY OF DE FERRERS OF CHARTLEY AND HEIR MALE  
OF THE HOUSE OF FERRERS.

WILLIAM DE FERRERS  
7th earl of Derby. d 1254.

ROBERT DE FERRERS 8th and last earl  
of Derby. Forfeited the earldom. d 1279.

JOHN DE FERRERS 1st lord  
de Ferrers. d 1324.

ROBERT DE FERRERS 2nd lord  
de Ferrers. d 1350.

JOHN DE FERRERS 3rd lord  
de Ferrers. d 1367.

ROBERT DE FERRERS 4th lord  
de Ferrers. d 1413.

EDMUND DE FERRERS 5th lord  
de Ferrers. d 1436.

A

WILLIAM DE FERRERS, 2nd son.  
d 1279.

WILLIAM DE FERRERS 1st lord  
Ferrers of Groby. d 1325.

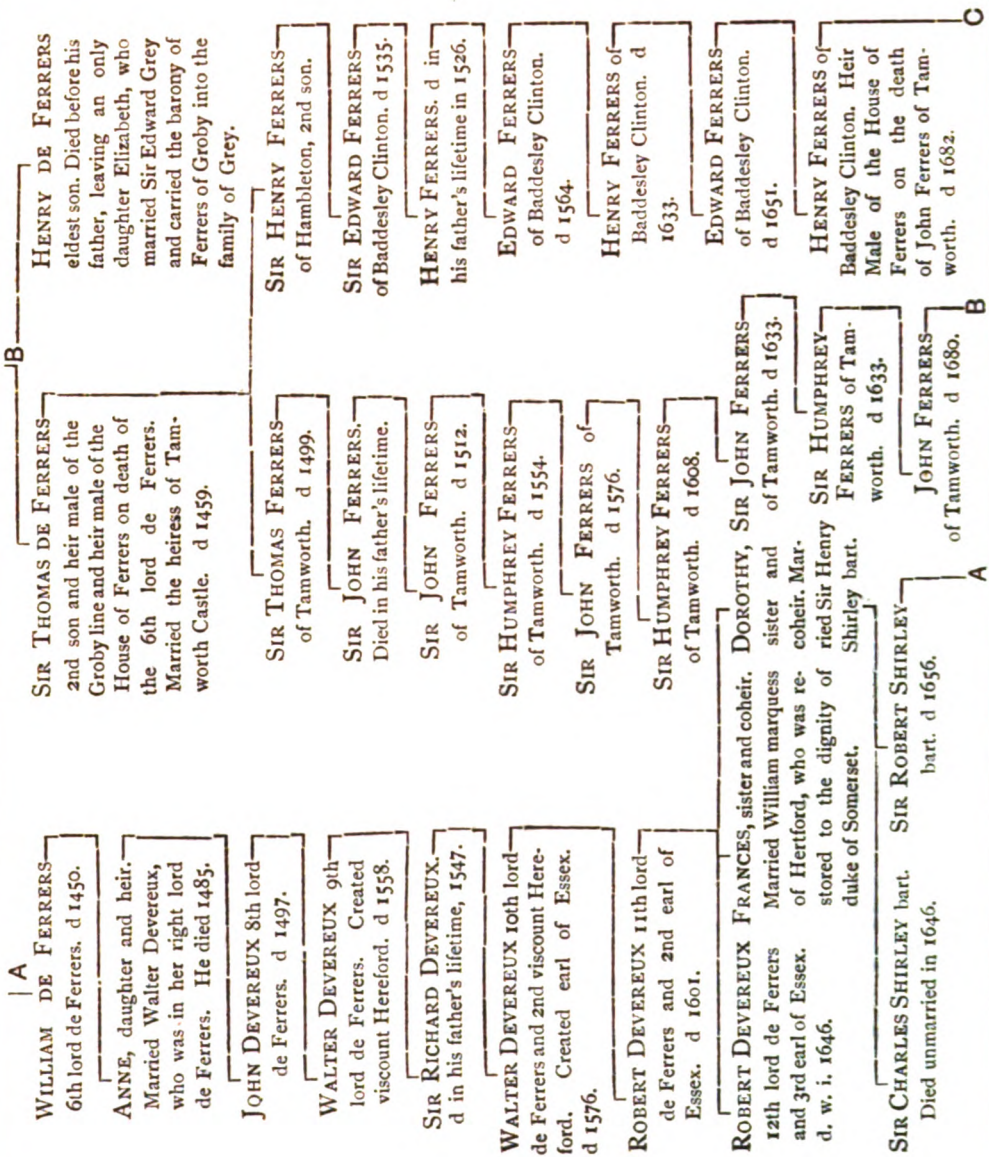
HENRY DE FERRERS 2nd lord  
Ferrers of Groby. d 1343.

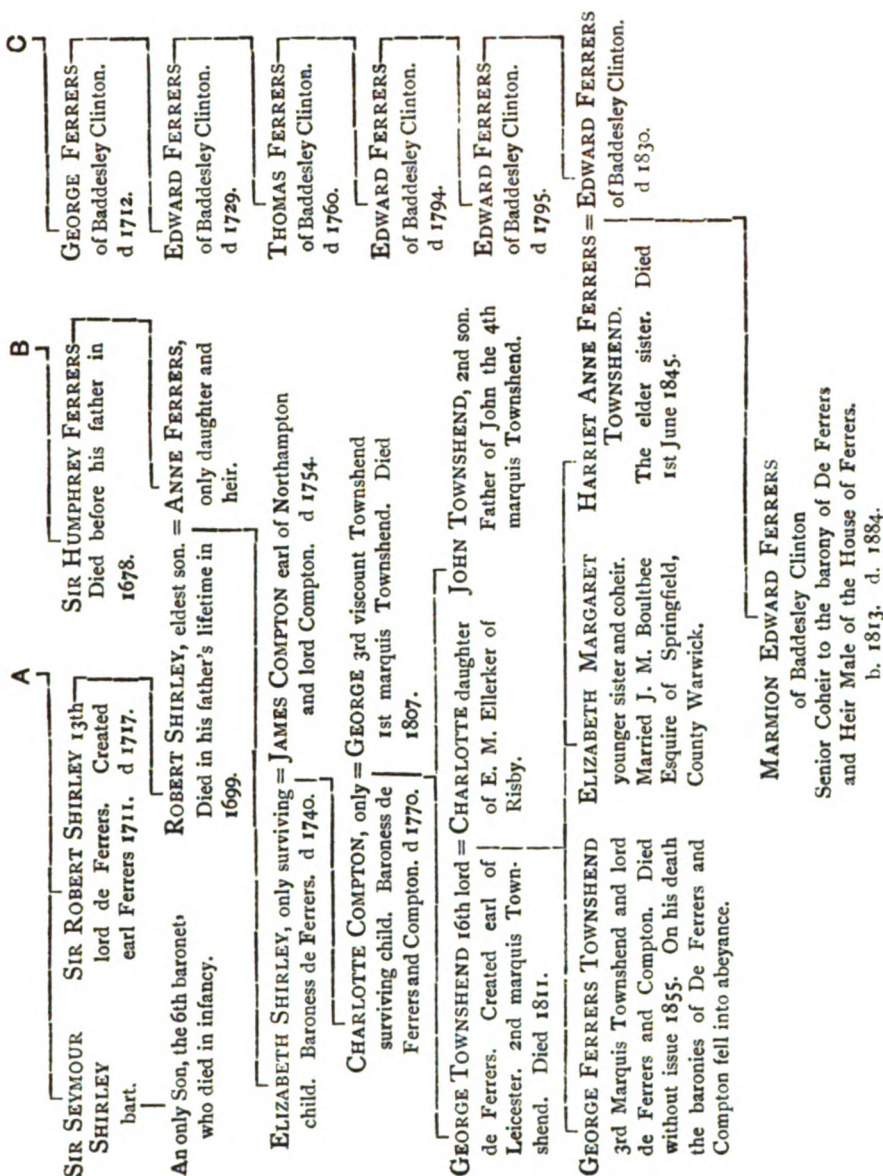
WILLIAM DE FERRERS 3rd lord  
Ferrers of Groby. d 1370.

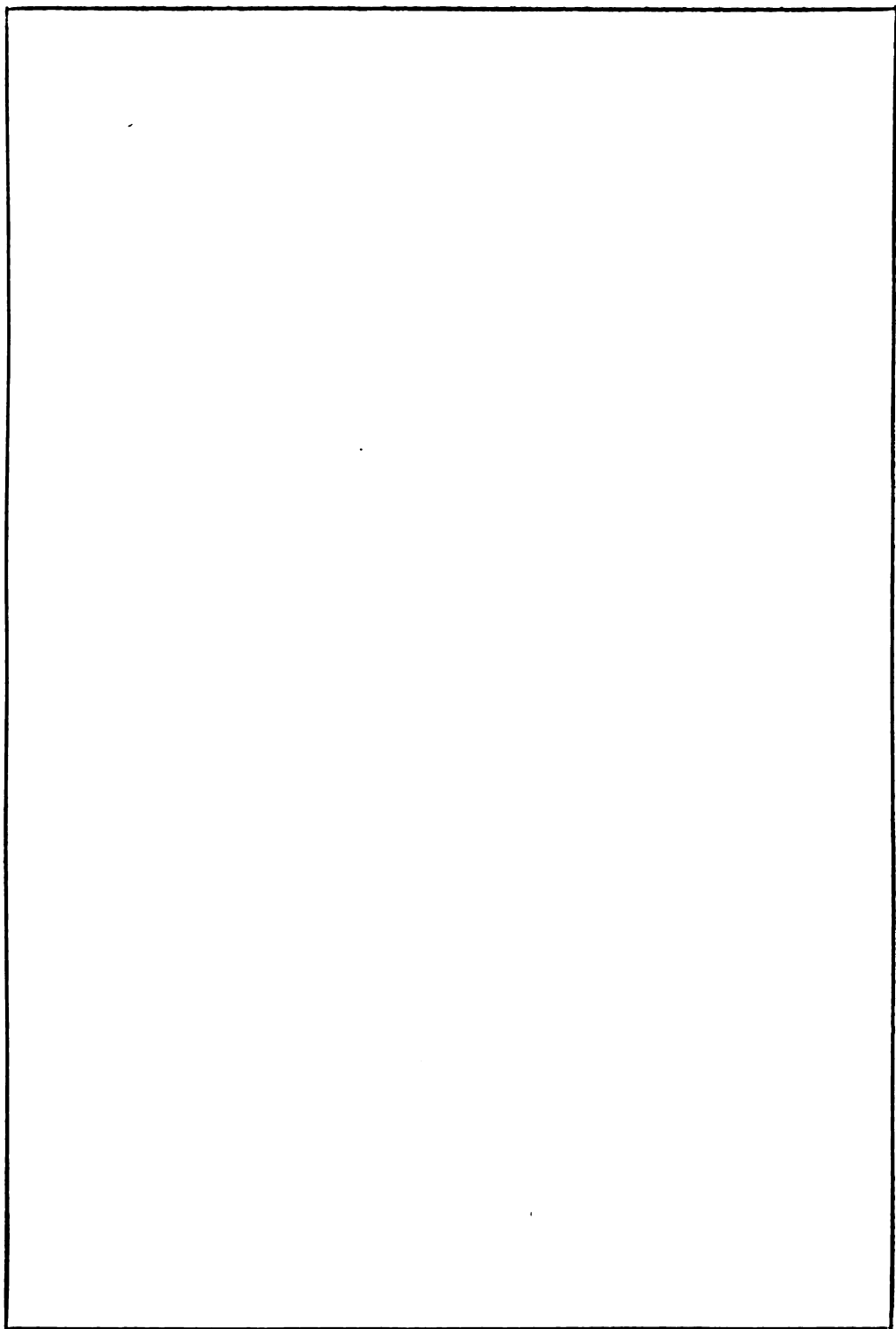
HENRY DE FERRERS 4th lord  
Ferrers of Groby. d 1388.

WILLIAM DE FERRERS 5th lord  
Ferrers of Groby. d 1445.

B









6. Ursula, m. (1) John Beaufoe of Emscott (2) Richard Newport.
7. Anne, m. Sir Valentine Knightley.
8. Margaret, m. Thomas Froggenal.
9. Elizabeth, m. John Hampden.
10. Alice, probably died unmarried and was buried at Baddesley, as also was her sister Ursula.

II.—HENRY FERRERS, the eldest son of Sir Edward and Constance his wife, predeceased his father in 1526. He married Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Hampden, knight, of Hampden, co. Bucks, by whom he had a son and heir,

III.—EDWARD FERRERS, who came into possession of Baddesley when his grandfather died in 1535. He was born in 1526, and was therefore under age, and in ward to the king, who committed him "for custodie and mariage" to Sir Thomas Inglesolde, knight, one of the king's justices of the common pleas. The commission is dated May 20, 27 Hen. VIII. (1535.) On November 14, 1547 (1 Edw. VI.), Lord Windsor paid to Sir Francis Englefeild, Thomas White and John Yate the sum of £200 to have the wardship and marriage of Edward Ferrers, with the result as follows. In 1548 Edward Ferrers married Bridget, daughter of William, lord Windsor of Bradenham, by whom he had a numerous family. Mr. Ferrers represented Warwick in the parliament of 1 Mary (1553-4.) He died at Hewell, "beinge y<sup>e</sup> house of y<sup>e</sup> lord Windsor," on August 10, 1564, and "lies buried in Tarbick church." This is Tardebigge, co. Worcester, the chancel of which church in those days lay in Warwickshire, whilst the body of the church was in Worcestershire; but having been rebuilt the entire fabric now stands within the county of Worcester. His relict Bridget was subsequently remarried to Andrew Ognall or Ugnall, and continued to reside at Baddesley. She died in 1582, and was buried at Bradenham, co. Bucks. By his wife Bridget (Windsor) Edward Ferrers had the following issue:—

1. Henry his successor, b. January 26, 1549.
2. Ferdinando, "slain in y<sup>e</sup> warres of y<sup>e</sup> low countries."
3. Edward, who fell likewise with his brother.



4. Eleanor. She became the wife of John Ferrers of Fiddington,\* co. Gloucester.
5. Catherine, wife to John Wilkins of Coleshill. She died 1599.
- 6.—9. William, Joane, Andrew (senr.), Andrew (junr.) who all died in infancy, and were buried in the church at Baddesley.

IV.—HENRY FERRERS (the Antiquary), born January 26, 1549, was the eldest son of Edward Ferrers by his wife Bridget Windsor. He succeeded his father in 1564, when in his sixteenth year, and was lord of Baddesley for seventy years. His long life extended over an eventful period, for he was born in the third year of king Edward VI., and lived during the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and down to the ninth year of Charles I. In 1582 Henry Ferrers married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Henry White, esq., son of Sir Thomas White of South Warn-bourne, co. Hants. She was grand-daughter and ward of Joan Bradshaw, who in 1582 was the widow of Henry Bradshaw, late lord chief baron of the Exchequer. Mrs. Ferrers died in London on September 6, 1586, æt. 23, and was buried in Silver Street church. Mr. Ferrers employed the greater portion of his long life in the retirement of Baddesley in the study of antiquities, and in the collection of county records which supplied Sir William Dugdale with much evidence for his *History of Warwickshire*; for which labour and service, however, he never received the recognition that was his due. To Mr. Ferrers indeed after John Rous is due the honour of being the earliest collector of the history of his native county; and the learned Camden most honourably acknowledged his indebtedness to him. He says (*sub* Coventry): "Yet have you not all this of me, but (willingly to acknowledge by whom I

\* It is uncertain from what family this branch of the Ferrers descended. William Ferrers of Fiddington died February 26, 1625, and was buried in Allhallows church in Lombard Street, London; but a monument was erected to his memory in the church at Ashchurch, co. Gloucester, in which parish he was born. His arms on his tomb are given as Or, on a bend, gules, three horseshoes of the field. These arms appear to have an affinity with those of Ferrers of Trelowarren and Bere Ferrers, which were Or, on a bend, sable, three horseshoes argent.

have profited) of Henry Ferrers of Baddesley; a man both for parentage and for knowledge of antiquity very commendable, and my special friend; who both in this place, and also elsewhere hath at all times courteously shewed me the right way when I was out, and from his candle, as it were, hath lightened mine." \* And Guillim wrote of him that he was "a man very judicious in matters of honour." Many of Mr. Ferrers' MSS. are now in the College of Arms and two volumes of his collections are amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (860 A and B). Some of his manuscripts, which fell into Sir William Dugdale's hands, were deposited in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, and Wood says that "many of his poems, for which he had a good faculty, were scattered in various books printed in the reign of queen Elizabeth." Eight volumes of his manuscripts came into the possession of the late Mr. Staunton of Longbridge, and these were eventually disposed of to the trustees of the Reference Library at Birmingham, and were unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1879. The Bodleian Library contains a manuscript diary of Henry Ferrers, which Rawlinson purchased at P. le Neve's sale; and le Neve says that "he had it with other papers of the same hand at second or third hand from Sir William Dugdale, and that he considered it to be a diary of Mr. Ferrers of Baddesley." The incidents recorded therein leave no room for doubt concerning the accuracy of the surmise of le Neve.

It may be interesting to observe here that Shakespear was born April 23, 1564, and died April 23, 1616; so that the whole period of Shakespear's life was included within the lifetime of Henry Ferrers. And it may be of greater interest still to add that the Shakespear family (in all probability the poet's ancestors) held lands within the manor of Baddesley as early as November 28, 1389 (13 Ric. II.), so

\* *Britannia*, ed. Gough, ii. 331.

that it is more than probable that the Shakespear family had its rise in Baddesley Clinton and Temple Balsall.\*

\* A note on this subject from the pen of the present writer appeared in *Notes and Queries* (8th S. vol. viii. p. 501), the transcription of which may prove of interest here.

"SHAKESPEARE'S ANCESTRY.—On the assumption that no tittle of reliable evidence concerning the ancestry of the Warwickshire family of Shakspeare can be valueless, I presume to forward you the result of some researches I have recently made in the matter. It may prove but little, still it undoubtedly indicates a source whence further information may be obtained, and there is much force in the maxim, 'Quæ non valeant singula, juncta juvant.'

"The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., in his *Prolusions Genealogical*, etc., (1844), says that 'of all the Shakespeares of whom we can recover any notices it appears to me that these Shakespeares of Wroxhall have the best claim to be considered the progenitors of the Shakespeares of Stratford-upon-Avon.'

"And Mr. G. Russell French, in his admirable work *Shakespearana Genealogica* (1869), says 'the connection of the Shakespeares with Wroxall is very interesting, and further researches in that quarter are desirable.'

"In the pedigree of the family of Shakspeare, compiled by Mr. A. W. Cornelius Hallen (1885), the earliest names recorded are those of Thomas Shakspeare of Balsall, and his wife Alice, under date 1486; and they, according to the pedigree, were the grandparents of Richard, of Snitterfield, the grandfather of William Shakspeare of Stratford. Mr. Hallen, however, states in a note that 'the descent of Richard from Thomas Shakspeare cannot be proved, but is in accordance with known facts.'

"What those 'known facts' may be I know not, but the facts that I have discovered prove undoubtedly that the Shakspeares were settled in Balsall and the neighbourhood long previous to 1486. I find from original documents that on November 24, 1389 (13 Ric. II.), Adam Shakespere, who is described as 'filius et heres Ade' de Oldediche, held (and probably then first obtained) lands within the manor of Baddesley Clinton, and held them by military service. This was in the days of John Fouke, second husband of Johanna de Clinton, who was one of the coheireses of Thomas de Clinton, lord of Baddesley, who died about 1335.

"Oldediche or Woldich, now commonly known as Old Ditch lane, lies within the parish of Temple Balsall, and not far from the northern boundary of the manor of Baddesley; and the venerable but decayed homestead now remaining therein may in all probability have been the old time residence of the Shakespeare family.

"Adam Shakespere the younger died in 1414, leaving a widow Alice and a son and heir John, then under age, so that his birth must have taken place subsequent to 1393, and about four years after his father had settled in Baddesley Clinton. On attaining his majority he succeeded to his father's lands in Baddesley and was holding them in 1425 (3 Hen. VI.), and as late as 1441 (20 Hen. VI.); but I have found no record of his death. By whom he was succeeded is not clear, but there is strong probability that Ralph and Richard Shakspere who held lands in Baddesley were his sons. These two brothers in 1465 (5 Edw. IV.) held certain lands in Baddesley called Great

Mr. Ferrers died at Kingswood (probably in the old manor house, since he had purchased the manor in 1614), and was buried on October 10, 1633, æt. 84, in the middle of the chancel at Baddesley, "under a stone with a scripture on the same, testifying his birth, marriage, age and death." He had issue one son and two daughters:

1. Joane, "born at Mousley end at Mr. Knight's house—it being then the house of Thomas Oldnoll of Rowington." She died in 1583.
2. Edward, his successor.
3. Mary, married to Thomas Fowke, esq., of Brewood, co. Stafford, by whom she had a son Ferrers Fowke of Little Wyrley, who married Frances, daughter of Morton Briggs, esq., of Haughton Hall, co. Salop.

V.—EDWARD FERRERS was born November 1, 1585. On February 12, 1611, he married Anne, eldest daughter of William Peyto, esq., and Elinor his wife, of Chesterton, co. Warwick. His wife died on September 12, 1618, æt. 33, and he appears to have

Chedwyns, which are situate in the eastern portion of the manor and adjoin Wroxhall; and it is therefore far from improbable that this Richard was the founder of the Wroxhall branch of the family, since no further mention of his name has been found in Baddesley.

"In 1464 Ralph had a wife Joanna, and these probably are they who were commemorated in the Gild Register at Knowle in the following record about that date:—  
'Radulphus Schakespeire et Isabella uxor ejus, et pro anima Johannæ uxoris primæ.'  
And possibly the succeeding record, 'Ricardus Schakespeire de Wroxhall et Margeria uxor ejus,' refers to this Richard, formerly of Baddesley Clinton, and later of Wroxhall.

"The issue of the marriage of Ralph and Johanna were two daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth and Isolda, who were married respectively to Robert Huddespit and Robert Rakley. Ralph Shakspeare was living on April 17, 1493, but was dead before April 14, 1496, when his lands in Baddesley were divided between Huddespit and Rakley, his sons-in-law. On December 14, 1506, Robert Huddespit was dead, and his relict Elizabeth in possession of his lands. And what is of special interest is the fact that the lands (or at least a portion of them) which Elizabeth Huddespit held in 1506 were the same as those possessed 117 years previously by Adam Shakspeare, son and heir of Adam de Oldediche in 1389.

"The foregoing particulars serve in no way to solve the problem of William Shakspeare's immediate ancestry, but they certainly testify to an earlier settlement of the family in Warwickshire than has hitherto been discovered, and they clearly point to Temple Balsall and Baddesley Clinton as the earliest known residences of the family whence in all probability an offshoot took root in Wroxhall."

subsequently devoted his life to the improvement of his estate, for he rebuilt the chancel of the parish church in 1634; and the greater portion of the carved oak panelling which at present adorns the Hall was probably his work. In a centre panel over the fireplace in the present library is the date 1634, and the initials E. F. may be seen on the mantel in another room. The elaborately carved stone fireplace in the great hall was presumably the work of his days, since of the seven shields of arms which it bears, the latest alliance indicated is that of Ferrers and Peyto. His seal bearing the seven mascles is the earliest discovered on which appears the canton ermine, a difference for the Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton said to have been granted to his father by Sir William Dugdale. Edward Ferrers died March 24, 1650-1, having had issue

1. Henry, his successor.
2. Eleanor, bur. at Baddesley, March 30, 1617.
3. Catherine, bur. at Baddesley, July 21, 1617.

VI.—HENRY FERRERS was born December 6, 1616, and in April, 1638, married Bridget, daughter of Edward Willoughby of Cossal, co. Notts, esq., by whom he had seven sons and a daughter. On the death of John Ferrers, esq., of Tamworth Castle in 1680, Henry Ferrers of Baddesley became heir male of the family of Ferrers. He died in 1682, but his wife survived him till February 17, 1697, when she was buried at Baddesley. They had issue

1. Edward, born January 16, 1639, of whose death however there is no record, but he evidently predeceased his father.
2. Henry, the second son, was born January, 1641, but no record of his death appears.\*
3. George, who succeeded to the lordship.
4. John, b. May 5, 1649.

\* A memorandum of the period records that "Nicholas Ferrers was buried the 16 day of April 1645 in y<sup>e</sup> church at y<sup>e</sup> fonte." Possibly he was an infant son of Henry Ferrers.

5. Charles, b. October 29, 1650.
6. Thomas, b. December 24, 1652. Died unmarried in 1680.
7. Henry, bap. May 29, 1655.
8. Elizabeth, b. December 23, 1643, and died young.

VII.—GEORGE FERRERS, the third son of Henry and Bridget Ferrers, was born in 1647, and succeeded his father in 1682. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of William Kempson, of Arden's Grafton, esq. The name of George Ferrers is on record as one of the benefactors to the Franciscan church at Birmingham, which was consecrated by bishop Gifford on September 4, 1688. Mrs. Ferrers was buried at Baddesley November 5, 1691, and Mr. Ferrers on August 8, 1712, their issue being,

1. Edward, who succeeded to the manor.
2. Mary Magdalen, bur. September 12, 1709.

VIII.—EDWARD FERRERS was born January 5, and baptised at Baddesley March 22, 1678. On February 26, 1711-12 he married Teresa, daughter of Sir Isaac Gibson of Worcester. Mr. Ferrers made his will (evidently on his deathbed) December 16, 1729, and was buried at Baddesley three days later. On July 13, 1730, an inventory was made of all his goods and chattels at Baddesley and Sutton Coldfield, where he had also a residence. In this inventory one of the rooms at Baddesley is singularly described as the "Adam and Eve chamber," and another in each house as "Mr. Coplin's room" (at Baddesley), and "Mr. Copler's room" (at Sutton), and he in all probability was their private chaplain. One of the executors of his will was William Shakespear of Knowle, and it is matter of note that an intimate acquaintance appears to have long existed between the families of Ferrers and Shakespears. Mrs. Ferrers survived her husband and was buried at Baddesley October 31, 1734, leaving two children,

1. Thomas.
2. Mary, b. January 31, 1717-18, whose first husband was Thomas Berkeley, esq., and her second Francis Cholmeley of Brandsby, co. York, esq.

IX.—THOMAS FERRERS was born April 4, 1713, and on June 10, 1737, married Margaret, daughter of John Kempson of Henley-in-Arden, esq., by whom he had seven children. To him is attributed the removal of the stone fireplace from the banqueting hall over the entrance at Baddesley Clinton to its present position in the great hall on the ground floor; as also of the "syde tabull with the grate forme and bench thereunto," as they were described in the will of the Lady Constance Ferrers in 1551, when she bequeathed them to her grandson Edward. Mr. Ferrers died early in 1760, and an inventory of his goods was made at Baddesley on October 12, 1760; his executors being William Shakespeare and Hugford Hassall. He had issue

1. Edward, who succeeded him.
2. Henry, bur. July 16, 1745.
3. Mary, bap. Feb. 18, 1738.
4. Teresa, bap. March 12, 1741, d. February 4, 1742.
5. Frances, in religion Francis Anthony, O.S.F., died at Taunton Lodge, co. Somerset, June 18, 1814, æt. 68, rel. 51, and was buried in the conventual cemetery.
6. Anne, in religion Anne Josephine, O.S.F., died at the Abbey House, Winchester, October 28, 1804, æt. 54, rel. 36, and was buried in the public cemetery.
7. Elizabeth, in religion Elizabeth Joseph, O.S.F., died at Taunton January 16, 1817, æt. 65, rel. 47.

X.—EDWARD FERRERS was born in October, 1740, so that he was under age when his father died. On December 8, 1763, he married Hester, daughter of Christopher Bird of London, esq., and by her he had a very numerous family.

1. Edward.
2. Anthony, b. January 29, 1766, bur. April 17, 1768.
3. Henry Aloysius, b. June 13, 1772, bur. July 16, 1773.

4. Thomas Francis, b. April 10, 1776; entered the army and served as a major in the Peninsula. He was killed by a fall from the ramparts of a fortress in France on September 11, 1817.
5. Hester, b. September 30, 1768.
6. Lucy Mary, b. November 1, 1769; married to Robert Willoughby, esq., in 1796, by which marriage there were two children, Ferrers, b. 1798, and Magdalen, b. 1802, who both died in infancy.
7. Frances, b. March 6, 1771.
8. Maria, b. November 21, 1773, m. to Court d'Ewes, esq., of Calwich Abbey. She died in 1852 leaving four sons and three daughters.
9. Catherine, b. August 16, 1777, m. in 1798 to Thomas Edwards, esq., of Pontypool. Mrs. Edwards died October 23, 1850.
10. Elizabeth, b. November 18, 1779, m. (1) February 22, 1803, to John Gerard of Windle Hall, co. Lancaster, esq., (whose third son Robert Tolver Gerard, 13th baronet, was created 1st baron Gerard of Bryn in 1876); and (2) Gerard Walmesley, 2nd son of Richard Walmesley of Westwood.
11. Anne Teresa, b. April 16, 1785; m. (1) to Henry Clifford, esq.,\* and (2) in October, 1815, to Edward Hebden, esq.

Mr. Ferrers died February 25, 1794, and his relict survived him till 1822.

XI.—EDWARD FERRERS, the eldest son of Edward Ferrers and his wife Hester, was born April 17, 1765, and married on August 18, 1788, Helena, daughter and heir of George Alexander of Stirtloe, co. Huntingdon, esq., by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Mr. Ferrers died September 25, 1795, and his relict survived him many years, and died January 29, 1840, as a marble tablet to her memory in Baddesley church records. Their children were

1. Edward.
2. George Thomas, b. at Baddesley, Dec. 21, 1791.

\* A tablet to his memory in the Abbey at Bath bears the following inscription:—  
 "In memory of Henry Clifford, barrister of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the Honble. Thomas Clifford of Tixall, co. Stafford, brother of Hugh, 5th Lord Clifford, by Barbara, youngest daughter and coheirress of James, 5th Lord Aston, who was born March 2, 1768; married January 21, 1813, Ann Teresa, youngest daughter of Edward Ferrers, esq., of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick, and departed this life at Bath, April 22, 1813, aged 45. R.I.P."



3. Mary Martha, m. to John Butler Bowdon, esq.
4. Helena Lucy, d. April 17, 1793.
5. Magdalen, m. to George Pickering, esq.
6. Caroline, d. unmarried, May 10, 1867.

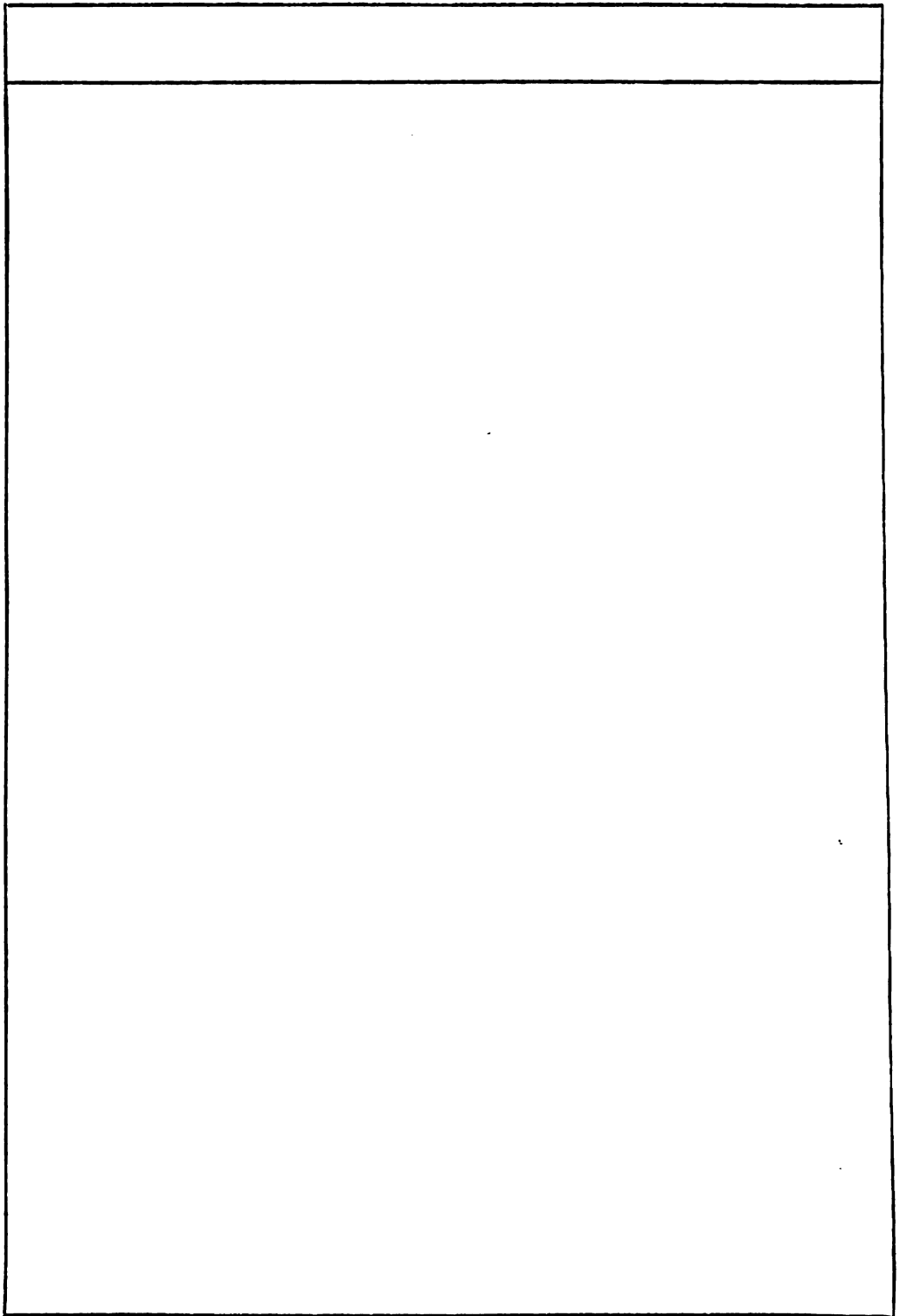
XII.—EDWARD FERRERS, son and heir of Edward and Helena Ferrers, was born January 31, 1790, and was therefore little more than five years of age at his father's death. In early life he accepted the command of a company in the Warwickshire militia, and within two years attained the rank of major, a position that he held for many years, and in which he acquired the love and respect of the entire corps. On March 11, 1813, he married at Tamworth the Lady Harriet Ann Ferrers Townshend, second but eldest surviving daughter of George Townshend, sixteenth baron Ferrers of Chartley, second marquis Townshend, and earl of Leicester, (of the Castle and the Moat House in Tamworth) by his wife Charlotte, sister and ultimately coheir of Roger Mainwaring Elleker of Risby, co. York, esq. By this marriage the long divided lines of the families of Ferrers of Tamworth and Ferrers of Baddesley were again united after a break of 354 years; and further by the same union the lineages of the barons of Chartley and the barons of Groby were united after a period of separation of more than five centuries and a half. And since Edward Ferrers traced his descent (twenty-first in degree) from king Edward I., through his son Edward II., and the Lady Harriet Townshend her descent from the same monarch through his daughter Joan Plantagenet, two royal lineages were therefore united in the offspring of this marriage. Mr. Ferrers died August 10, 1830, and Lady Harriet survived him till June 1, 1845. They left the following issue :—

1. Marmion Edward.
2. Charles, b. September 2, 1814; d. February, 1873, and was buried in Chicago, U.S.A.
3. Groby Thomas, b. July 19, 1816; d. September 23, 1831.

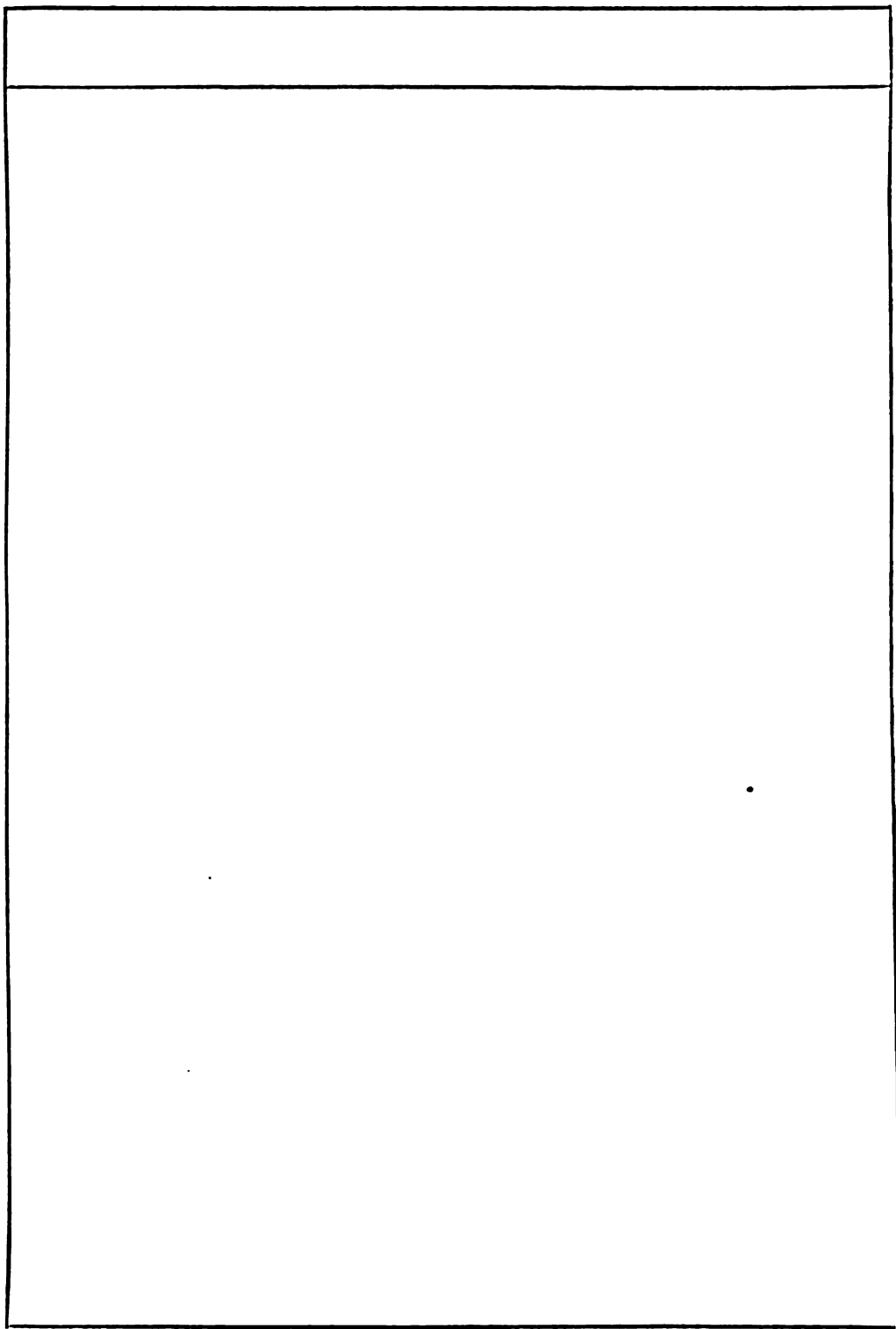
4. Compton Gerard, b. May 12, 1818, died unmarried November 6, 1888, and was buried at Kensal Green.
5. Tamworth George, b. September 22, 1827.
6. Henrietta Elizabeth, died unmarried, August 14, 1838.
7. Margaret Anne, m. April 30, 1846, to Arthur Edward Onslow, esq., lieutenant-colonel Scots Fusilier Guards.
8. Constance Charlotte, m. November 18, 1845, to Boydell Croxon, esq., captain 17th Regiment.

XIII.—MARMION EDWARD FERRERS was born October 13, 1813, and succeeded his father in the lordship of Baddesley when in his sixteenth year; and it is notable that he was the sixth of his line to enter upon the lordship in his minority. On July 18, 1867, Mr. Ferrers married Rebecca Dulcibella, only daughter of the late Abraham Orpen, esq., by his wife Martha, daughter of Sir James and sister of Sir William Chatterton, bart., of Castle Mahon, co. Cork. This branch of the Orpen family settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century, and, by the marriage of the Rev. Thomas Orpen, rector of Kenmare, with Agnes, daughter of Arthur Herbert, esq., of Currans, co. Kerry, trace their descent through the Herberts, lords of Raglan and Chepstow, from the counts of Vermandois, and thus from Charlemagne, emperor of the Romans in the ninth century. Mr. Ferrers died without issue August 25, 1884, and was buried as he had desired on the south side of the church of St. Francis at Baddesley. His relict was married on September 21, 1885, to Edward Heneage Dering, esq., (a member of the ancient family of Dering of Surrenden Dering, co. Kent,) who died suddenly at Baddesley on November 22, 1892.






# Appendices



## APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF SIR EDWARD FERRERS, KNIGHT.

JULY 10, 1535 (27 HEN. VIII.)

IR EDWARD FERRERS, knyght. I desire to be buried at the pleasure of God in such place as mine executors and friends think more convenient. To the priest that buries my body 5s. for five masses in worship of the five wounds principal that our Lord suffered at His bitter Passion. In alms to poor people at my burial or within four days at the discretion of my executors for my soul, my father and mother's souls, and all my friends' souls. Forty shillings to be bestowed in the church of East Peckhams in Kent, in masses and diriges and other deeds of charity for my soul and my father's and mother's souls. To my daughter Jane Ferrers for her marriage 200 marks, so that she marry with the consent and agreement of my wife and executors. If she dies unmarried the 200 marks to be divided among my sons. To my son-in-law John Hampden and Elizabeth his wife £20. To be paid to Nicholas Knyght and Agnes his wife 40s. for life, according to a covenant already made; and to Agnes Wade, widow, of Knoll, 20s. yearly according to a covenant. Constance my wife shall have my lease in certain pastures called Morebarn fields with such reasonable stock of sheep and cattle as the pastures may bear; any surplus of revenue to benefit my sons Edward, George, and Nicholas. If she dies or marries again, the lease to go to my executors. Constance my wife shall have all other leases and the annuity of £7 which I have of Elizabeth Beauford, widow, as long as my wife lives sole. My wife shall have for life all my manors, lands and tenements called Cornē beside Wysbeche co. Cambrige, and

all my lands in Tonworth co. Warr. that I purchased of Daniel Bewforde; a tenement and lands in Elmedon, co. Warr. w<sup>h</sup> I purchased of Margaret Atteyate and of her sons therw<sup>t</sup> to exhibite and fynde Alice Ferres my daughter, with remainder to Edward Ferres, son of Henry Ferres my son and to the heirs male of the body of the same Edward; with remainder to my son Edward Ferres, and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to my son George Ferres and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to my son Nicholas Ferrers; with remainder to the right heirs of Nicholas. Constance my wife shall likewise have as long as sole and unmarried, my manor of Peckhams in Hadloo, co. Kent, and all my lands in the parishes of Hadloo, Tudeley, and Tunbrige, and all lands in Brenchenlee, co. Kent, now in tenure of John Turte, and two parcels of land in Brenchenlee in tenure of John Checksell, and 26s. 8d. yearly rent of a tenement in London called "the Bell and the Checker," and 20s. rent of a tenement in Ball aley beside London wall in London; and all my lands at Benteleghheth beside Solyhull, co. Warr, and all lands in Solyhull as I purchased of Richard Holbache; and the reversion of a tenement in Solyhull which I purchased of Robert Butler, and a water mill in Solyhull called Shawe's mille with a meadow; another parcel of land adjoining and a cottage with a garden and a croft adjoining in Solyhull called Blakcroft; and a croft in Kyngesford, co. Warr. called Whatley all w<sup>ch</sup> I purchased of Richard Shawe; and three burgages in Tamworth, co. Staff., that Sir Robert Morley, priest, gave me; and all lands in Walforde, co. Herts, "which I have in execution upon a statute of the staple;" all these for the exhibition and preferment of my sons Edward, George and Nicholas. If my wife dies before my daughter Jane is married, Jane shall have all the lands in Brenchenlee in tenure of Turte and Checksell, and all lands, etc., in Walforde for her exhibition and finding till she be married. Afterwards the lands in Wulforde shall remain to my son Edward and

his heirs, and those in tenure of Turte and Checksell to my son George, and the heirs male of his body. After the death or marriage of my wife, a moiety of the manor of Peckham in Hodloo and of all other lands in Hadloo, Tudeley and Tunbrige to remain to my son Edward and the heirs male of his body; and the other moiety of Peckhams and of all the lands shall remain to my son George and the heirs male of his body; and the lands etc. in Solyhull shall remain to my son Nicholas Ferrers, and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to the surviving sons; with remainder to Edward, son of Henry Ferrers; with remainder to my son Edward Ferrers and to my right heirs.

After the decease or marriage of my wife, Shaw's mill with the meadow and adjoining land, and the three burgages in Tamworth shall remain to my son Edward and his heirs for ever. My son Nicholas shall have all my lands and tenements in Knoll and Balsall, and the heirs of his body with remainder to my right heirs.

My manor of Great Hamolden and Little Hamolden, co. Rutland, manor of Baddisley Clinton, my lands &c. in the parish of Baddisley Clinton, and all my meses, lands &c. in Warwick, Clav'don, Honyley, Solyhull late purchased of Richard Butler; in Elmedon purchased of Richard Milles; also in Estpeckham, West Peckham, Nettelsted, Aylesford, Brenchenlee, Yalding, and Hadley, co. Kent, and three tenements in Crooked lane, London shall after my decease be to the use of Constance my wife; then of Edward Ferrers, son of Henry Ferrers, and the heirs of his body according to the covenant between Sir John Hampden, Knt. and myself.

To Edward, son of Henry Ferrers—8 oxen, 12 Kine, one bull and 200 shepe, a bason and ewer of silver, two great salts of silver gilt with a cover, two great bowls chased, of silver gilt with one cover, and a standing cup of silver gilt with a cover. My hangings of great verdour for the parlour, and for the greates chamber and the new chamber of my house at Baddisley Clynton, and for either of the said chambers and for the



said parlour a hanging of red and yellow saye to be delivered to him for the setting up of his household after my wife's decease.

Twenty marks for the making of my tomb in the chancell of the parish church at Baddisley Clynton, and also to enlarge and let out the east end of the church twelve feet in length.

Executors—Constance my wife, Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knt., serjeant at the law—Thomas Marrow and Thomas Atteholt, esqs. Overseers of my will—Master Doctor Sampson, Dean of the king's chapel—Roger Wygston, esq. Witnesses—Roger Wygstone, esq., Thomas Atteholte, esq., Robert Edgeworth and Florence Semar, priest.

[Proved at London, November 18, 1535.]



## APPENDIX II.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF "D'NE CONSTANTIE FERRERS,"  
LATE WIFE OF SIR EDWARD FERRERS, KNIGHT, MADE  
XXVI. DAYE OF AUGUST 1551. (1 EDW. VI.)

**F**IRST, I bequeathe my soul unto Almighty God, to our Lady Saynt Mary, and to all the company of heaven, and my body to be buried in the chauncell of the p'ish church of Baddesley Clynton within the vault of the tombe there wherein my husband lieth buried. And I bequeath to the Curat of the said church of Baddesley for my tythes and other dues forgotten and negligently withholden in discharge of my soul xx<sup>s</sup>. I will that lxvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. shall be distributed about the tyme of my buryall to the poorest people of Henley, Knoll and other Townshyppes adjoining to Baddesley.

My son Edward Ferrers to have the lease of Morebarne fields and 800 sheep, that y<sup>e</sup> to wytt, 500 ewes, 250 hoggewells, and half a hundred Rames and other shepe. And also 8 oxen, 8 steres, and four mares to store the same pastures during the years of the same lease if my son do live.

To my son George Ferrers a yearly rent of £20, and also I will that if it happen one Edward Ferrers the younger, son of Henry Ferrers my sonne now deceased, after my decease and before the years of the said lease of Morebarne Fyldes shalbe fully expired and determyned, to dye without yssue of his body lawfully begotten, whereby the said Edward Ferrers my son shall inherit the manor of Baddesley Clynton aforesaid &c. &c., then my sonne George Ferrers and Nicholas Ferrers shall enjoy the same lease.

I give and bequeathe to my son Edward Ferrers the lease and tenure of the parsonage of Aston Cantlow—also the disposing of my household at Baddesly.

To George Ferrers the lease &c. of the tythecorn of Hampton in Arden and of Balsall, saving to Robert Edgeworth and his assignes his interest in the tythecorn of Knoll according to Indenture made.

I bequeathe to Edward Ferrers, the younger, son of Henry Ferrers, my second bason and ewer of silver—a standing cupp of silver gilt with a cover—a gilt spone w<sup>t</sup> an Angell on the Knappe thereof—and the fether bed w<sup>t</sup> the bolster, the tester of Redd and Yelowye saye with bells, and the curteyn of the same—one peire of blankets, the counterpoynt of verdour—the cubbord and a carpet of lisynges of redd and yellowe—the hangings of redd and yellow saye with the border of the story of Grysill, and the grate coffer, all which be in the grate chamber over the seller.

Also . . . . the hangings of Redd and yelowe saye in the hall, the syde tabull with the grate forme and benche thereunto in the seyd hall.

To Edward Ferrers the best bason and ewer of sylver—the mydell pott of sylver—the grate gilt bowle—the grate salt of silver gilt—the fether bed, the bolster, the covering of redd and yellow satten—six curtains of red and yellow sarsinet—the hangings of Tapestry work and the cubborde nowe in the greate chamber over the gate in Baddesley—the greate iron bound chest and two other coffers—my greate carpet with unicorns for a tabull—two carpets for cubbords wherof one is of damaske work, and two lyttel carpets for wyndowes—two peyre of shetes of two breyds and a half—a fine Christenyng shete of the same breyde—fyve other payre of flaxen shetes—the greatest tabull clothe and towell of dyaper . . . . a lattyn bason in my chamber—and also such other household stuff, goodes and cattels that were myne which he hath at Rowyngton or elleswhere of my gifte and deliverye beforetyme.

And I bequeath to my son George Ferrers my gratest sylver pot—a playne silver bowle gilt with the cover having losinges thereon—the hangyngs of Tapestry worke of the myddel chamber—sixe

quysshens w<sup>t</sup> unycorns on them. And I bequeathe to the same George Ferrers all my corne and grayne remayninge at Baddesley at the time of my decease.

And I bequeath to my son Nicholas Ferrers—8 oxen, 4 kine, 4 heffers, and a bulchyn, 300 shepe of myne to be taken, nother of the best sorte, nother of the worst, but of the myddell sorte . . . the counterpoynt with the grate unycorne thereon.

I bequeath to my syster Joyes Browne 20 marks—and I will that y<sup>f</sup> the marriage take yfecte between William Sheperde, gent, and my cosen Constance ffroggnall that myne executours shall give and paye to the said Constance ffroggnall 100 marks in money or cattell : if it do not take effect then my executours to give such portion of goods as they think convenient.

And I bequeath to Sir Thomas Heyward, pryst, to pray for me, 20s.—and to Sir Robert Patricke, prest, my chappleyne, 20s. and to Robert Edgeworth, 40s.

And I will that myn executours shall give to every one of myne old servintes having my lyverye and being in service with me at my decease vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. over and bysides their wages.

The residue to my son Edward Ferrers to dispose of as God shall put hym in mynde.

My son Edward Ferrers and my sonne-in-law John Hampden to be the executours ; to which John Hampden I bequeathe three score shepe or lambes for his paynes and labours to be taken in the primisses.—my cousin Thomas Marrow and my sonne-in-law Richard Newport, esq., overseers, and to each of them 40s.

Witnesses—Edward Ferrers, George Ferrers, Nicholas Ferrers, my sonnes.

Thomas Heyward, prest, vicar of Rowington.

Robert Edgeworthe, John Ive and others.

Proved October 17, 1551.

[Somerset House, Probate Registry, *Buck.* fol. 29.]

## APPENDIX III.

## DESCENT FROM CONSTANCE CHARLOTTE FERRERS.

**B**OYDELL CROXON, of Erway, co. Salop, esq., capt. 17th Regt., b. February 9, 1819, m. November 18, 1845, Constance Charlotte, third daughter of Edward Ferrers, esq., of Baddesley Clinton, by the Lady Harriet Anne Ferrers Townshend his wife, and had issue

1. Henry Ferrers, b. January 20, 1848, m. February 11, 1879, Beatrice Mary, eldest daughter of the hon. Arthur Charles Augustus Petre of Coptfold Hall, co. Essex, by the Lady Katharine his wife, daughter and coheir of William Howard, 4th earl of Wicklow, K.P.; and has issue


- (1.) Edward Arthur Joseph, b. January 29, 1881.
- (2.) Francis Charles Cecil, b. August 23, 1882.
- (3.) Bernard Compton, b. February 4, 1884.
- (4.) Cecil Ralph, b. August 8, 1887.

On January 16, 1885, Mr. Henry Ferrers Croxon (of Pentreheylyan Hall, Oswestry, co. Salop) assumed by Royal License the name and arms of Ferrers under the will of his uncle Marmion. This royal license was duly enrolled in the College of Arms, and an exemplification granted on July 20, 1885, to Mr. Ferrers, whereby he and his issue as heirs to the manor of Baddesley were entitled to bear the arms of Ferrers of Baddesley quarterly with those of Croxon, viz., in the first and fourth quarters, Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 3 and 1, a canton ermine.

2. Charles Cecil, b. January 25, 1851, d. February 3, 1859.
3. Compton Herbert, b. October 28, 1852.
4. Cicely Margaret, m. 1884, to William Batstone, esq., who died February, 1896.
5. Constance Henrietta Anne, m. 1894 to John P. Grane, esq.
6. Amicia Alice Bertha, d. October 28, 1860.

## APPENDIX IV.

## DESCENT FROM MARGARET ANN FERRERS.

RTHUR EDWARD ONSLOW, esq., lieut.-col. late Scots Fusilier Guards, b. November 13, 1815, m. April 30, 1846, Margaret Anne, second daughter of Edward Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, esq., by the Lady Harriet Anne his wife, and by her, who died April 11, 1852, had issue

1. Charles Vere Townshend, b. May 31, 1848, m. October 31, 1876, Amelia, daughter of Frederick Roger Carter, esq., and has issue Arthur Guildford, b. July 8, 1888.
2. Ferrers Mainwaring, b. April 11, 1851, d. August 1, 1853.
3. Arthur Denzil, b. January 25, 1856.
4. Arthur Edward, b. September 1, 1862.
5. Ferrers Mainwaring, b. October 18, 1863.
6. Arabella Vere Gwendolen.
7. Harriet Arabella, d. September 4, 1847.
8. Constance Henrietta, m. July 27, 1885, to Isidore James Carter, esq., of Walsingham, co. Devon, and "Baddesley Clinton," Torquay.





## APPENDIX V.

## DESCENT FROM MARIA FERRERS (1773-1852).



ARIA FERRERS, fourth daughter of Edward Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton and Hester his wife, was married in 1803 to Court d'Ewes, esq. Mr. d'Ewes was the eldest son of Bernard d'Ewes by his wife Ann de la Bere; and nephew and heir to the Rev. John d'Ewes, who had assumed the name and arms of his maternal uncle Bernard Granville, esq., of Calwich Abbey, the last male heir of the Granville family, who died s.p. in 1775. Mr. Court d'Ewes assumed the name and arms of Granville on the death of his uncle in 1826, and died July 16, 1848, his widow surviving him till November 16, 1852. Their children were

- i. Bernard Granville, b. Feb. 4, 1804; m., 1st, Mathewana Sarah, second daughter of Captain Matthew Richard Onslow, and grand-daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, bart., K.C.B., by whom he had a daughter,

- (1.) Joan Frederica Mathewana, m. in 1850 to the hon. and rev. lord Charles Paulet, second son of Charles Ingoldsby, 13th marquis of Winchester. Lord Charles Paulet was for 40 years vicar of Wellesbourne, and a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, and died July 23, 1870, having had issue

- i. Ernest Ingoldsby, b. August 22, 1851, d. February 5, 1853.

- ii. Adela, m. June 5, 1886, to Frederick Thorne, esq.

- iii. Eleanor Mary, m. June 1, 1889, to Lieut.-Col. E. H. T. Hutton, C.B.

Mr. Bernard Granville, m. 2nd in 1830 Anne Catherine, daughter of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, by whom he had amongst other issue

- (1.) Bevil, major 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, m. Alice Jane Wodehouse, and has issue one son Bernard and five daughters.

- (2.) George Hyde, m. Henrietta King, and has issue Dennis, Robert and Mabel.

- (3.) Frederick John, m. Cecilia Anne Hook, and has issue Charles, Cecil and Marian.

- (4.) Roger, rector of Bideford, m. Matilda Jane Liebert, and has issue Court and Eleanor Morwenna.


- (5.) Fanny, m. Rev. W. P. Piggott and has issue.
  - (6.) Louisa, m. Sir George S. Stucley, bart., and has issue.
  - (7.) Amy, m. Capt. H. Bathurst, and has issue.
  - (8.) Harriet, m. H. Compton, esq., and has issue.
2. Granville John, in Holy Orders, m. Marianne, daughter of Sir Gray Skipwith, bart., and has issue
- (1.) Gray, in Holy Orders, vicar of Ilam, m. Josephine Dora Lawrence.
  - (2.) Grace, m. Rev. Prebendary Leigh Burnet, and has issue.
  - (3.) Gertrude, m. Right Rev. G. R. Mackarness, bishop of Argyll and the Isles.
3. Court, in Holy Orders, ob. 1871, m. Charlotte Augusta, sister to George, 6th duke of Athol.
4. Frederick, col. 23rd R.W. Fusiliers, m. Isabel Sheldon, d. 1885.
5. Harriet Joan, ob. 1857.
6. Mary, m. Col. David Forbes, ob. 1886.
7. Lucy, ob. 1887.





## APPENDIX VI.

DESCENT OF THE FAMILY OF GUY OF LONDON FROM CATHERINE  
FERRERS (1777-1850).

 THOMAS EDWARDS of Pontypool, esq., m. (1798)  
Catherine,\* daughter of Edward and Hester Ferrers  
of Baddesley Clinton, by whom he had amongst  
other children a daughter Frances Maria, who was  
married August 2, 1843, to

THOMAS GUY, esq., M.D., (Inspector General of Army Hospitals,) whose ancestors for several generations enjoyed high repute as physicians in Chichester, co. Sussex. Mrs. Guy died in London March 3, 1881, having had issue

1. Tom Ferrers Guy, b. May 18, 1844 ; m. September 25, 1869, Annie Whiston, daughter of Rev. John Lloyd Allan, of Cranbrook, co. Kent, and has issue
  - (1.) Allan Whiston Ferrers, b. October 11, 1872.
  - (2.) Alexander Granville Ferrers, b. September 21, 1873.
  - (3.) Marmion Carr Ferrers, b. March 3, 1877.
  - (4.) Alban Henry Ferrers, b. January 31, 1878.
  - (5.) William Lloyd Ferrers, b. April 24, 1879.
  - (6.) George Norman Ferrers, b. September 19, 1881.
  - (7.) Kenneth Allan Ferrers, b. March 16, 1883.
  - (8.) Mildred Annie Ferrers, m. June 11, 1896, to John Edgar Harrington Young, esq., lieutenant R.A., eldest son of Sir William Need Muston Young, bart., of Baillieborough, co. Cavan, who succeeded to the baronetcy October 7, 1876, on the death of his uncle lord Lisgar.
  - (9.) Dorothy Minnie Ferrers, d. February 9, 1885.
2. Frederick George Guy, b. July 31, 1846, m. Catherine, daughter of Captain Pearce of Melbourne, and died September 24, 1875.
3. William Guy, b. May 29, 1852, d. March 3, 1882.
4. Adelaide Catherine.
5. Louisa, m. September 16, 1881, to H. Collier, esq., M.D.
6. Charlotte Mary Frances, d. March 15, 1881.
7. Ada, d. March, 1863.

\* A tablet to her memory in the church of St. Alban at Pontypool bears the following inscription :

"I.H.S. Jesus, Mercy! Mary, Pray! M. Catherine [Ferrers] Edwards, a kind and charitable Christian, the amiable and beloved wife of Thomas Edwards, esq. Died 23 October 1850, aged 73. R.I.P."

## APPENDIX VII.

## DESCENT FROM GEORGE FERRERS (1791-1848).

**G**EORGE THOMAS FERRERS, second son of Edward Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton by his wife Helena, was born at Baddesley, December 21, 1791, and married at Fulham church, September 8, 1817, Mary Gillow, by whom he had seven children. Mr. Ferrers died in London May 2, 1848, and was buried in the church at Paddington, and his relict survived him till February 14, 1871. The children of this marriage were :

1. George Joseph, born at Hammersmith House (now the West London Hospital) March 18, 1819. He is supposed to have died at sea on a voyage to China, but there is no certain record of his death.
2. Thomas John, born at Hammersmith June 12, 1821 ; died in New Zealand September 13, 1888.
3. Richard Vincent, born at Hammersmith April 12, 1823 ; m. June 20, 1846, Rosetta Gill. He died in London March 28, 1895, having had issue,
  - (1.) Ernest Walter, b. March 6, 1847, m. first (in Montreal) Mary Gervaise, by whom he had a daughter Louisa Mary Caroline, b. April 10, 1880. He married secondly at Notting Hill Jessie . . . by whom he had two children, Joseph, b. 1890, and a daughter, Lilian Mary. Mr. Ernest Ferrers died in London January 23, 1891, and was buried at Leytonstone.
4. Edmund, b. at Hammersmith November 20, 1824, married and had issue,
  - (1.) Edmund, b. April 24, 1845, d. in Australia.
  - (2.) George, b. May 30, 1847.
  - (3.) Fanny Sarah, d. January 9, 1878.
  - (4.) Mary.
5. Mary, d. unmarried October 14, 1893, buried at Kensal Green.
6. Bernard, born at Hammersmith April 16, 1829 ; d. March 24, 1863, at Napier, New Zealand. He married and left issue,
  - (1.) Bernard, b. June 15, 1851.
  - (2.) Charles Frederick, b. November 9, 1856 ; d. February 20, 1868.
  - (3.) John Stacy, b. October 19, 1858 ; d. September 12, 1867.
  - (4.) Catherine, d. in New Zealand.
7. Sarah, b. at Hammersmith, d. at Boulogne, January 29, 1875.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## DESCENT FROM MARY MARTHA FERRERS (BOWDON).

**T**HE family of Bowdon were formerly possessed of extensive domains in the Peak country of Derbyshire, Bowdon Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, having been their ancient home. Their lands were gradually reduced by force of fines in penal days, and tradition reports that they ultimately lost the remainder of their ancestral lands by the refusal of the lord to permit his infant son to be merely carried through the parish church during the time of divine service—a condition that was offered him as a means whereby he might retain his lands. The burial place of the family since 1660 has been at Beighton fields' priory, near Chesterfield, a manor acquired by marriage about that date. An old tablet within the enclosure is thus inscribed—"Through all adversity they ever remained steadfast to the faith of their forefathers."

John Bruno Bowdon, esq., married February 26, 1812, Mary Martha, daughter of Edward and Hester Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, and had issue

1. Henry Bowdon, b. August 7, 1814; m. November 8, 1853, Harriet Blount of Mapledurham, co. Oxon. Mr. Bowdon died May 3, 1875, and Mrs. Bowdon died March 31, 1885, leaving issue

- (1.) Alice Elizabeth Mary, m. February 15, 1890, to Señor Ireneo Paolo del Monaco, and has issue

- i. Ireneo Henry, b. July 19, 1892.
    - ii. Romolo Constanzio, b. October 26, 1893.
    - iii. Margaret Constanzia Mary.
    - iv. Corona Mary.

- (2.) Constance Mary, m. July 19, 1892, to William Francis Lee, esq.

2. John Butler Bowdon, b. September 14, 1815; m. May 1, 1849, Amelia Whitgreave. He died March 3, 1878, leaving issue
  - (1.) John Erdeswick, b. February 16, 1850, m. 1st, November 1, 1876, Madeline Wright, who died 1877; and 2ndly, February 5, 1879, the hon. Monica Petre, daughter of the 12th baron Petre, and has issue
    - i. William Erdeswick, b. January 16, 1880.
    - ii. Leonard, b. February 2, 1881.
  - iii.—viii. six daughters Teresa, Angela, Monica, Gladys, Cora and Isabel.
  - (2.) Lancelot George, b. March 28, 1851, m. July 30, 1879, Ella Cicely Clifton, by whom he has a son John Lancelot, b. October 25, 1883.
  - (3.) Jermyne Thomas, b. September 18, 1853, d. November, 1889.
  - (4.) Bruno Aloysius, b. March 5, 1858, m. July 13, 1887, Constance Andrew, and has issue Dorothy and Erica.
  - (5.) Mary Frances, d. 1859.
3. James Edmund Bowdon, b. April 21, 1820, d. in infancy.
4. Helena Mary Bowdon, m. September 25, 1834, to Peter Constable Maxwell, esq., by whom she had issue
  - (1.) Eustace, b. July 26, 1837, d. 1847.
  - (2.) Frederick, b. June 28, 1839, d. December 22, 1873.
  - (3.) Alfred, b. November 25, 1841, d. 1889.
  - (4.) Robert, b. August 26, 1843, d. 1874.
  - (5.) Edward, b. May 20, 1846, d. 1884.
  - (6.) Wilfrid, b. December 3, 1847, d. 1881.
  - (7.) Helena.
  - (8.) Agatha, m. to Edward Pilkington, esq.
  - (9.) Alice Clare, m. 1875 to Philip Canning Howard of Foxcote, esq., and has issue a daughter Ursula.
5. Barbara Magdalen Bowdon, m. April 24, 1849, to Edward Wright, esq. Mrs. Wright died May 25, 1887, leaving issue
  - (1.) Edward Carrington, b. March 6, 1850, m. Feb. 2, 1872, Mary Julia, daughter of the hon. Henry Petre, and has issue
    - i. Beatrice Mary, m. November, 1893, to Captain Edgar Bernard, who have issue Bernard Edgar, b. November, 1894, and a daughter Evaline Edith.
  - (2.) Mary Beatrice.
  - (3.) Madeleine, m. November 1, 1876, to her cousin John Erdeswick Butler Bowdon, esq., and d. October, 1877, without issue.
  - (4.) Clarinda, d. 1854.
6. Fanny Willoughby Bowdon, a religious of St. Mary's Abbey, Oulton, O.S.B., d. May 12, 1884.
7. Eliza Jemima Bowdon, d. January 20, 1872.
8. Caroline Bowdon, d. August 23, 1842.

## APPENDIX IX.

## DESCENT FROM MAGDALEN FERRERS (PICKERING).



GEORGE PICKERING, esq., married 1820 Magdalen, daughter of Edward and Hester Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton. Mrs. Pickering died October 9, 1860, having had issue

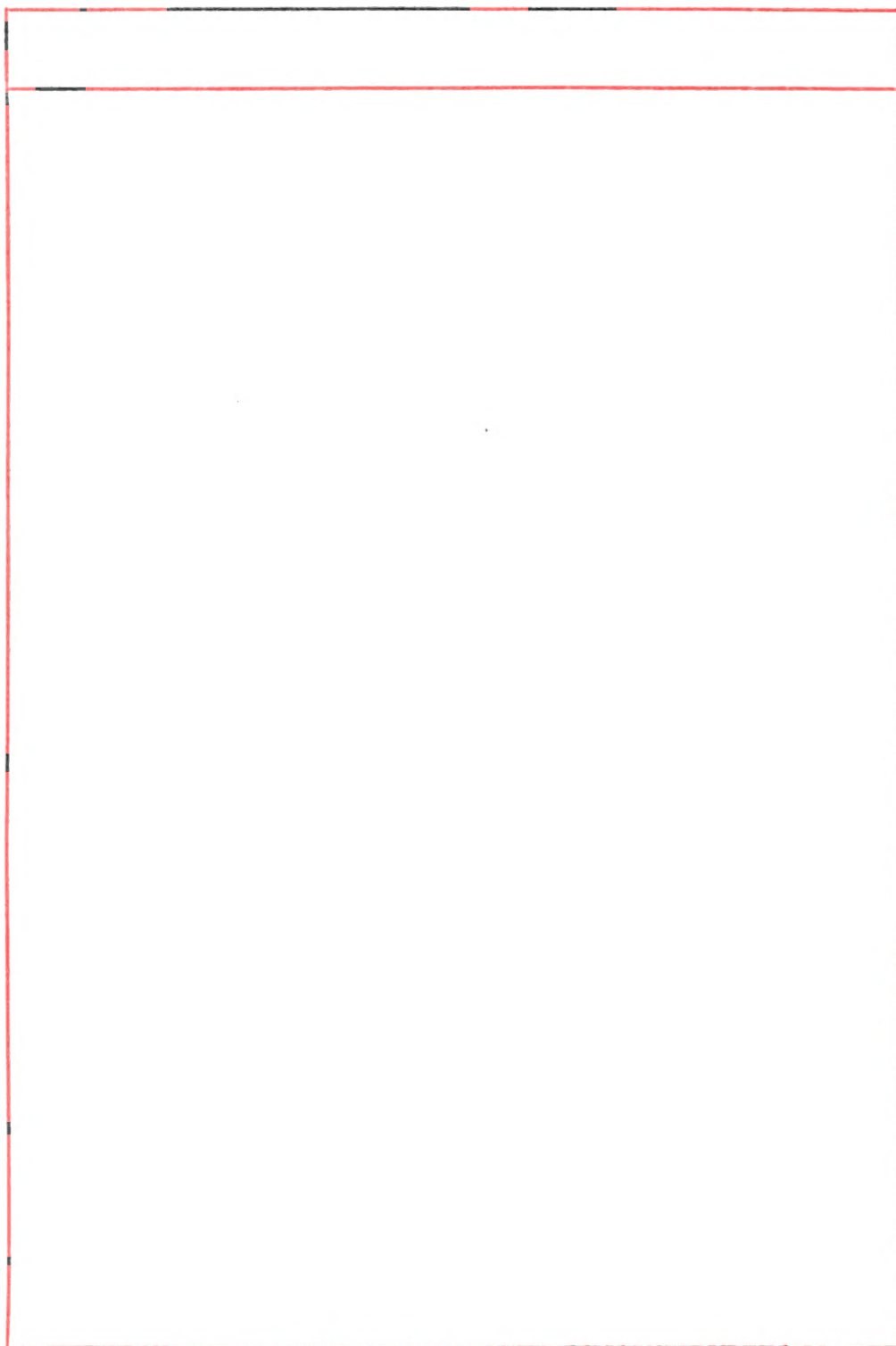
1. George Ferrers, b. September 16, 1821, m. Ellen, daughter of—Ellis, esq., of Sydney, N.S.W., and died July 14, 1872, leaving issue Rowland and Mary.
2. Rowland John Ferrers, b. December 3, 1824, d. November 4, 1870, m. and left issue.
3. Caroline Ferrers, d. October 28, 1845, a religious O.S.B., of St. Benedict's Priory, Colwich.
4. Mary Ferrers, d. June 24, 1894, a religious of the Sisterhood of Mercy.
5. Agnes Eliza Ferrers, d. April, 1893, a religious of the Sisterhood of Mercy.
6. Winifride Orrell Magdalen Ferrers, d. May 17, 1878.
7. Constance Ferrers, m. July 16, 1850, to William Nicholson, esq., of Thelwall Hall, co. Cheshire, and has issue

- (1.) Edward Joseph, b. June 20, 1851, m. February 14, 1882, Mary Katharine Frances Shuttleworth, eldest daughter of Arthur Trelawney Wickham New, esq., and has issue
  - i. Edward Francis Dale, b. November 27, 1883.
  - ii. Helen Constance Dale.

- (2.) William Henry, b. December 8, 1852, m. 1880, May, daughter of Captain Slattery, late 7th Fusiliers, and has issue
  - i. William Ferrers.
  - ii. Edward Ferrers.
  - iii. Marmion Ferrers.
  - iv. Constance Ferrers.
  - v. Isabel Ferrers.
  - vi. Violet Ferrers.
  - vii. Lillie Ferrers.
  - viii. Kathleen Ferrers.

- (3.) Charles James, b. August 19, 1854, a priest of the Society of Jesus.

- (4.) Eustace Ferrers, b. January 19, 1858, m. January 7, 1885, Dora Maria Maud, d. of Henry Gamble, esq., of Bombay, and has issue
- i. Eustace Marmion Ferrers, b. January 1, 1886.
  - ii. Otho Guy Ferrers, b. November 4, 1895.
  - iii. Dorothy Constance Ferrers.
  - iv. Veronica Mary Ferrers, d. an infant.
  - v. Barbara Ferrers.
- (5.) Elizabeth Mary Teresa.
- (6.) Constance Lucy Magdalen, d. an infant.
- (7.) Isabel Mary Gertrude, m. October 14, 1895, to Reginald Preston Jermy Gwyn, esq., 5th Royal Irish Lancers, of Stanfield Hall, co. Norfolk.



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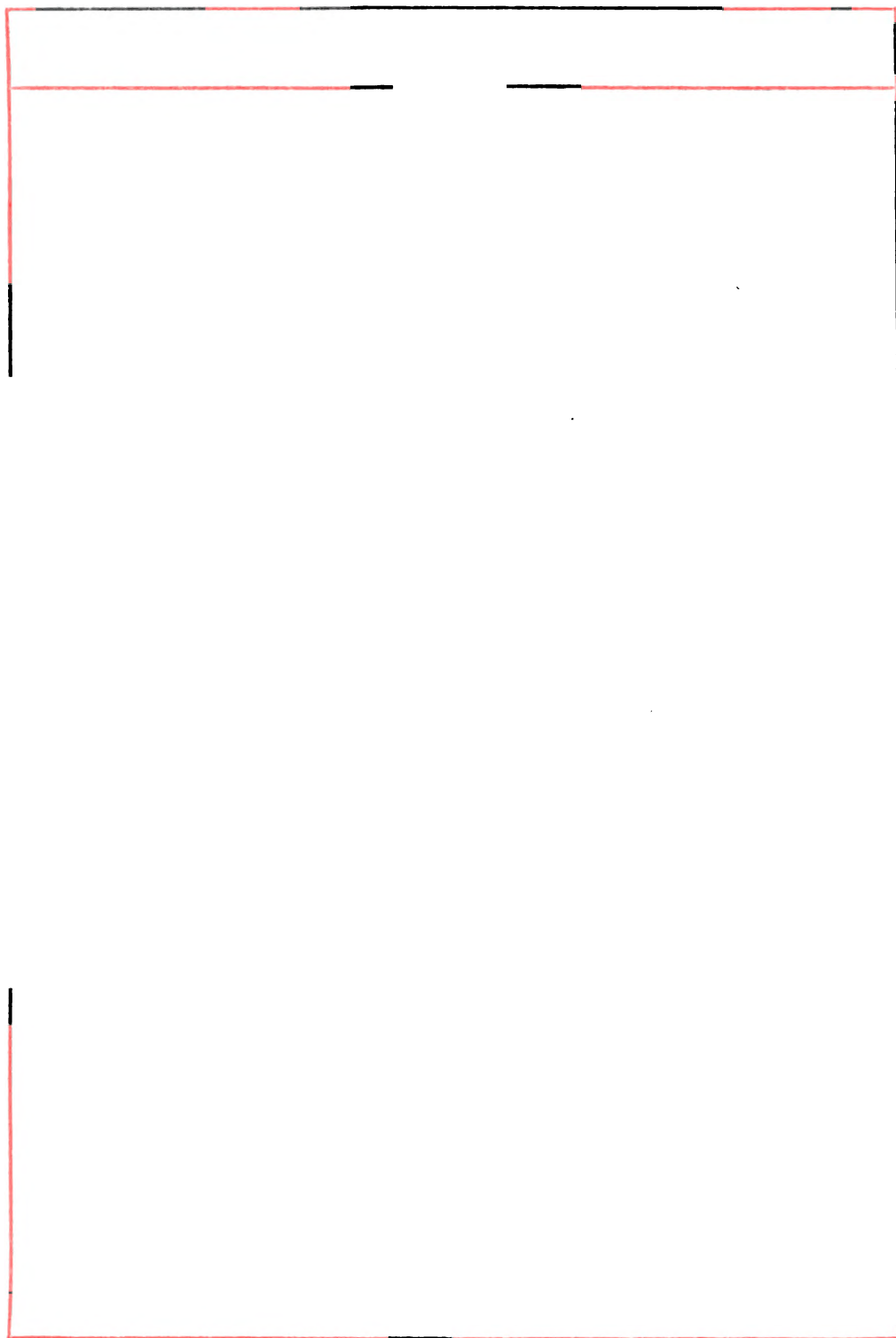
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